

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## GROWING POWER OF THE NON-SINN FEIN PARTIES IN IRELAND

Sinn Feiners Threatened With Failure If Unwilling to Abandon Extremist Attitude—Military Siege of Dublin Section

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and his assistants, are devoting all their energies to putting the Government of Ireland Act in operation and are confident that it will be possible. Sinn Fein will be placed in a quandary if it does not fall into line with supporters of the act, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed, when discussing the situation with a high authority who is closely in touch with the leaders there.

### Senators Differ

John Sharp Williams Criticizes the Statement Concerning South

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Monday)—The Irish question came up in the United States Senate yesterday, when John Sharp Williams (D.), Senator from Mississippi, criticized James D. Phelan (D.), Senator from California, for statements made by the latter on the floor of the Senate.

According to this authority, after clearing away all the political camouflage that surrounds the operation of the Government of Ireland Act, the issue in the South is becoming more and more apparent and resolves itself into the final question, Is the South of Ireland parliament to be formed with or without the support of Sinn Fein? Political parties in Ireland, broadly speaking, have divided into two camps, namely, Sinn Fein and non-Sinn Fein, or in other words those in favor of giving the act a trial and those demanding an independent Irish republic.

This latter party is solely composed of "last ditchers" supporting a forlorn hope, for there are few in Ireland today, the informant stated, who do not realize that the possibility of an Irish republic—if ever such a possibility existed—does not exist.

Consciousness of defeat is perhaps nowhere more clearly recognized than by the "President of the Irish Republic" himself, Eamonn de Valera.

The British Government, it was stated, has every confidence in the steadily increasing ascendancy of the non-Sinn Fein parties, who clearly recognize that the support of the Irish Republican Party is worse than useless. Mr. de Valera also will soon or later realize that, with the certainty of candidates being put up throughout Southern Ireland for the parliament in Dublin, the Sinn Fein movement will be left out in the cold if it does not abandon extreme views. Every voter who polls for Sinn Fein, unless it throws its weight on the side of the act, will be voting, not for government of Ireland for the Irish, but for government of Ireland for the Sinn Feiners.

The inevitable consequence of the election of members who declare their unwillingness to carry on the work of the Southern Parliament will be "crown colony government" and continuance of the present unhappy state of administration by military authorities.

In the opinion of the informant, Mr. de Valera himself will not be adverse to accepting the premiership of the first Southern Irish Parliament, in which there will be ample scope for the energies of his restless supporters.

On the whole, the amount of ability, combined with parliamentary experience, in Southern Ireland, is not considered great, but there is a nucleus in the adherents of the former Nationalists.

The elected representatives of Sinn Fein, who refused to attend the Parliament at Westminster in 1918, missed a great opportunity, not only of acquiring parliamentary experience, but of blocking legislation which they did not like. In official circles the opinion is firmly held that Sinn Fein is not likely to repeat this mistake when the elections come to be held for the new Southern Irish Parliament.

### Issue of Final Authority

Acting Secretary of State Considering Action in O'Callaghan Case

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Monday)—Norman H. Davis, Acting Secretary of State, had under consideration yesterday the case of Daniel O'Callaghan, who, contrary to the ruling of the State Department ordering his deportation, is permitted to remain at large in this country as a result of the decision made by William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor. Secretary Wilson's disregard of the State Department ruling has raised an issue as to where the final authority lies. Mr. Davis is considering what action the department will take to vindicate its position.

The State Department received yesterday Secretary Wilson's reply to Mr. Davis' request that Mayor O'Callaghan be deported. The Acting Secretary of State has also read the statement made by Mr. O'Callaghan on his arrival at Newport News, Virginia, in which he declared that he had entered this country as a stowaway and that his purpose in coming was to testify before the Villard Commission which is conducting an unofficial inquiry into affairs in Ireland.

It is understood that Mr. Davis is undecided whether he will overrule the action of the Secretary of Labor, which to all intents and purposes permits Mr. O'Callaghan to remain in this country in the purely fictitious guise of a "seaman." It was clearly intimated, however, that the State Department could not afford to let the matter stand while the decision of Secretary Wilson has left it. It was pointed out that upon his arrival in

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—Military operations on a large scale were carried out in Dublin early on Sunday morning when a portion of the city, half a mile square, around four courts, was isolated on the northern side of the river Liffey. Three bridges leading to South Dublin were barricaded, as were King Street, Capel Street, Green Street, Church Street and Kings Inn Quay, while armored cars patrolled the area and machine guns were posted on suitable points on the tops of buildings. Entrance to the isolated area is not possible without a special permit.

The purpose of the operation is not definitely known, though it is considered likely that these precautions were taken to prevent any attempt at the rescue of Joseph Murphy, whose appeal for a reprieve against the capital sentence on a charge of shooting a private soldier is now being heard.

Numerous attacks on police and police barracks during the week end have been officially reported from other parts of Ireland, showing that the government policy of making Ireland completely safe for the expression of opinions other than those of extreme Sinn Fein has not yet been successful. Nevertheless, Sir Nevil Macready pursues his course steadily toward the achievement of law and order with all the physical force at his command, unembarrassed by anything which may be contained in General Strickland's report on the burning of the business quarter in Cork recently, a report which now in the hands of the Cabinet, but has not been subjected to public criticism.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—Winston S. Churchill, who is at present on the Riviera, has been offered, and has accepted, the position of Secretary of State for the Colonies in succession to Viscount Milner, so the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed. A rumor that the Earl of Derby, recently British Ambassador in Paris, is likely to take Mr. Churchill's place at the War Office is not confirmed.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

VIENNA, Austria (Monday)—The strike of postal, telegraph, and telephone workers has ended, the employees resuming work at 6 o'clock on Sunday morning. The postal workers came out on Thursday and were joined by the telephone and telegraph employees on Saturday.

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## APPEAL FOR HELP IN PLEBISCITE AREA

German Authority Sees Danger in the Large Polish Forces During Voting on Upper Silesia—Allied Aid Sought

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—It was understood that Judge Lawless was ordered to hand over Mr. O'Callaghan to the immigration officials. Apparently the parole which enabled the Sinn Fein mayor to come to testify before the Villard Commission is to continue, the decision of Saturday notwithstanding. It is understood here that Mr. O'Callaghan is to go to New York to consider the larger phases of the Sinn Fein campaign with the leaders there.

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WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Monday)—The Irish question came up in the United States Senate yesterday, when John Sharp Williams (D.), Senator from Mississippi, criticized James D. Phelan (D.), Senator from California, for statements made by the latter on the floor of the Senate.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ATHENS, Greece (Monday)—Contradictory reports have been received from the rival forces in the fighting in Upper Silesia increases as time goes on, nor is the situation in any way improved by the repeated postponement of the plebiscite that is to decide whether Upper Silesia shall become part of Poland or be reincorporated with Germany.

The authority stated to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the Poles are massing a great number of troops along the border, offering as a reason that these troops can be maintained more economically in west than in east Poland.

He stated that little doubt exists that the purpose of the movements of these troops and their concentration is to influence the vote and upset the vast machinery that Germany has organized to enable voters to register in their various communities.

The Poles, said the informant, see the shadow of coming defeat in the fact that they have failed, either by persuasion or threats of a general strike, to obtain revision of that section of the Peace Treaty, which states that the right to vote shall be extended to all over 20 years of age who came originally from Upper Silesia, as well as to those now residing there.

Absorbing Interest of Contest

The importance attached to the result of the plebiscite can hardly be exaggerated, and excitement in Germany over the coming contest completely overshadows every other question. Both countries, it was stated, are eager that a decision shall be reached with the least possible delay, for, as time goes on, the feeling between both parties is becoming more and more bitter.

The German Government is doing all in its power to alter the Allies' decision to allow 14 days to elapse between the registering of residents and non-resident voters. If the present decision is adhered to, the German authorities feel certain that the allied forces now occupying Upper Silesia will prove wholly inadequate to prevent the disorders that will undoubtedly arise out of the endeavor on the part of the Poles to prevent non-residents proceeding to their various districts to vote.

The fact was emphasized that the district west of the River Oder is occupied by only 3000 Italian troops, and the district east of the Oder, which embraces the Polish frontier, has only 6000 French troops, who, apart from the well-known French sympathy for Poland—would be less likely to contend with any organized, or even unorganized, interference by Polish troops on the border, since their numbers are estimated at anything up to 100,000.

Allowing residents to vote first, an opportunity will be given to form a very fair idea of how the vote is going, and if it proves adverse to Poland, the German authority considered it humanly impossible to prevent interference by Polish troops, whereas, if all are allowed to vote on the same day, this grave danger will, to a certain extent, be removed.

The above reports are considered here to be exaggerated, as the Greeks in Smyrna have already claimed that the same fighting resulted in victory for their arms.

Germany's Claims Stated

Germany, the informant stated, bases her claim to Upper Silesia on the fact that it has been in German possession since the thirteenth century, and during that time the development of mines, transport, and education, has all been carried out at German expense. An instance was cited of Cosel, an inland town on the river Oder, which through development of water transport, has become an important inland port, through which passes nearly 3,000,000 tons of coal annually. Coal is transported to Cosel to various districts, and 90 per cent of all raw materials entering Upper Silesia comes by way of this port, and thence by way of rail to the industrial districts.

Before the war Silesia supplied the full demands of the entire industry of East Germany, excepting the supplies which came from overseas. Capital for further development must come from Germany, it was stated, since Mr. Lloyd George and Earl Curzon are going to Paris to represent Great Britain.

Sir Auckland Geddes, Ambassador to the United States, who is traveling on the steamer Auguste Victoria, is expected to arrive here on Saturday morning. It may be that, instead of seeing Mr. Lloyd George and Earl Curzon in London, he will have to go to Paris for that purpose, as he is expected to be back in Washington early in February.

Furthermore, it was claimed that the same argument which adds the Saar coal fields to France would also add Upper Silesia to Germany.

In conclusion, the informant stated that it cannot be overemphasized that Upper Silesian coal fields and industries are essential to the economic life of Germany. Germany looks upon the possible loss of Upper Silesia in much the same light as Great Britain would view the loss of the South Wales coal fields.

## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CASE IS POSTPONED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

SAN JOSE, California—Affidavits of physicians, offered as evidence that reliance on Christian Science treatment for a child alleged to be suffering from scarlet fever constitutes neglect, were ruled out by Judge P. F. Gosbey in the Superior Court when the case of Lohman vs. Lohman came to trial. The court declared that the affidavits were not admissible as evidence unless the physicians who made them were available for cross-examination. As the prosecution was not prepared to put the physicians on the stand, the case went over to February 7 next.

## FIGHTING CONTINUES IN ASIA MINOR

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ATHENS, Greece (Monday)—Contradictory reports have been received from the rival forces in the fighting in Asia Minor, which began when the Greeks resumed their drive against

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

SEATTLE, Washington (Monday)—The "embargo" against the importation into Canada of foreign-held securities, Canadian or otherwise, has been lifted. With this passes the last of the artificial measures adopted to stabilize the price of Canadian securities, open trading in Canadian War Bonds having been resumed some time ago.

The "embargo" or rather "gentlemen's agreement" was introduced in February, as the result of heavy impositions of certain Canadian securities brought over from Great Britain in consequence of the sharp decline in sterling exchange. These were found to be hampering the operations of the Victory Bond marketing, with the inevitable result of greatly depressing the value of these securities, which was not considered in the national interest.

The bankers fell in readily with the proposal, but the bond brokers did not, though they yielded to the pressure of opinion. In the autumn a determined effort was again made to bring about the removal of the "embargo," but without success. Indeed, it was found that many were evading the "embargo," and the decision was made to "tighten up," an arrangement having been arrived at by which the banks would require a certificate from the applicant for a foreign exchange draft that the money was not to be used for the purchase of securities held abroad. Subsequently, it was stated that the banks implemented the full observance of the embargo by refusing to retain the account of a dealer who did not observe it.

But the agitation for removal continued, the argument that it was unnecessary being increased by the strength manifested by Victory Bonds after open trading had been resumed. Matters were brought to a head through the recent action of the Bond Dealers Association of Canada at a meeting held in Toronto, when the members passed a resolution relieving each other of the obligation to observe the embargo after January 25. This so strengthened the opposition that further insistence to the retention of the "embargo" seemed to be futile.

In a statement on the subject, Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance, after giving the reasons for its introduction, pointed out that conditions had since improved and many of those who had been perfectly willing to do their best to conserve the country's finances were now of the opinion that the necessity no longer existed. He also added that the "embargo" had never been a governmental matter, nor had it had legal effect.

Turks Claim Success

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (Monday)—(By The Associated Press)—The defeat of the Greek forces by the Turkish Nationalists in a pitched battle near Eskil-Shehr, the junction of the Baghdad line with the railroad to Angora, was a victory for the Turks.

The Turkish Nationalists on January 5 on the line Aksu to Barak Kuel, slightly to the east of Brusa.

The Greek advance at the outset was extremely rapid, and, although the Turks now claim a success in an engagement west of Eskil-Shehr, an important railway junction, accounts from Greek sources state that the advance still continues.

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against a Hudson automobile of the appraised value of \$500, and it charged that the automobile before its seizure was used by three persons, who were named, in the removal, and for the deposit and concealment, of 58 gallons of distilled spirits upon which a tax was imposed by the United States and had not been paid.

**Salooneers Sentenced**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

**MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin**—Ferdinand A. Geiger, United States district judge, has sentenced William McGinnis, a Green Bay salooneer, said to be the leader of a whisky ring in that city, to 5½ months in the house of correction and to pay a fine of \$2500. He pleaded guilty, as did seven other salooneers of Green Bay, who were fined from \$300 to \$1000 each.

**Tax on Home Brewed Beer**  
DETROIT, Michigan—A ruling by the United States Treasury Department that manufacturers of home-brewed beer are subject to a penalty of \$1000, was received yesterday by John A. Grogan, Collector of Internal Revenue for the eastern Michigan district. The ruling stipulates that the manufacture of home brew is a violation, even where there is no sale or evidence of consumption.

## ATTACKS ON JEWS ARE DENOUNCED

**John Spargo, Socialist Publicist, Issues Protest in Name of Many Prominent Americans**

**BENNINGTON, Vermont**—A protest against anti-Semitic propaganda in the United States, bearing the names of President Wilson, William H. Taft and more than 100 other widely known men and women of Christian faith, has been made public here by John Spargo, Socialist author. It exhorts particularly those who are "molders of public opinion, the clergy and ministers of all Christian churches, publicists, teachers, editors and statesmen, to strike at the un-American and un-Christian agitation."

"We protest exceedingly," the protest said, "the publication of a number of books, pamphlets and newspaper articles designed to foster distrust and suspicion of our fellow citizens of Jewish ancestry and faith—distrust and suspicion of their loyalty and their patriotism."

A new and dangerous spirit, it asserted, is being introduced into the national political life by these publications, challenging and menacing American citizenship and American democracy. Men and women of Jewish faith, it declared, should not be required alone to "fight this evil, but that it is in a very special sense the duty of citizens who are not Jews by ancestry and faith."

To Mr. Spargo's request for his approval of the protest, President Wilson wrote:

"I have your letter of December 22, and I am heartily in sympathy with the protest against the anti-Semitic movement. I beg that you will add my name to the signatures."

President-Elect Harding, in letter made public by Mr. Spargo, declared his disapproval of anti-Semitism, but expressed a desire to avoid creating a precedent by signing the protest. He wrote:

"I am sure you can understand why, at the present time, I am seeking the avoidance of undue publicity and am reluctant to make public statements relating to any of our pending problems. I am not less sure that you already know, and that the American people already believe, that I am giving no sanction to anything so narrow, so intolerant or so un-American as the anti-Semitic movement. I have been preaching the gospel of understanding and good will, and no one who believes in these things and hopes for due concord of America can be interested in any movement aimed against any portion of our American citizenship."

Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, sent his approval by cable from South America. Others who signed were: Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War; Edwin I. Meredith, Secretary of Agriculture; W. J. Bryan and Robert Lansing, former Secretaries of State; Lindley M. Garrison, former Secretary of War; Franklin K. Lane, former Secretary of the Interior; and George W. Wickersham, former Attorney-General.

Several college presidents are on the list, including Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University; John Grier Hibben, of Princeton University; W. H. P. Faunce, of Brown University; H. A. Garfield, of Williams College; Ernest Martin Hopkins, of Dartmouth College; Henry Churchill King, of Oberlin College; and James R. Day, chancellor of Syracuse University; and Thomas J. Shahan.

**WARTIME LAWS REPEAL ACTION**  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The House resolution proposing repeal of most special wartime laws was approved yesterday by the Senate judiciary committee. Under a committee amendment the operation of the food and fuel contract act would be continued.

## AMUSEMENTS

**BOSTON**

**SHUBERT OPERA HOUSE**

FOURTH CONCERT STEINERT SERIES

NEXT SUNDAY AFT. JAN. 22

Margaret Matzenauer and Cortot, French Pianist

Now on sale at STEINERT HALL, 182

Mass. St. Prices \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50 (plus tax).

RECITAL AT POPULAR PRICES

**Helen Hopekirk**

STIFFENER HALL,

This Tuesday Afternoon, at 4

Mat. Reserved Seats No Free Admissions

## FOOD NEEDS OF CHINESE SURVEYED

**Official Report Submitted to Charles R. Crane, American Minister, Shows Extent of Shortage and Plans of Relief**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

**WASHINGTON, District of Columbia**

The food shortage in the Chinese districts of Chihli, Shensi, west and north Shantung, north Honan and all of Shanxi is grave, according to advice reaching the State Department yesterday. This information comes in the form of a report to Charles R. Crane, United States Minister, from Frederick W. Stevens, representative of the American Government in the Consortium. The report is a statistical study of the situation, embodying the results of a careful inquiry just completed by all the agencies at work in the districts mentioned.

The total population of the districts is approximately 40,000,000, divided almost equally between the rural and urban sections. The urban centers are said to be particularly affected by non-employment and high prices as a result of the food shortage. Conditions are declared to be slightly better in the rural areas than in the urban districts, at least, one-third of the rural population have some small resources of food. Difficulties of transportation further complicate the situation in the southeast of Shanxi where it is said to be almost impossible to bring food.

In the opinion of the writer of the report, an adequate supply of money for relief will save the situation. Food can be purchased in sufficient quantities outside the food shortage area, it is said, and this would relieve the more severe aspects.

It is estimated, after allowing for Chinese private benefactions toward this food fund, that the total amount of charitable, loan and surtax money still required will be about \$12,000,000 (Mexican). The administration has a very small overhead expense, and railroad transportation has been provided by the railroads free.

Near the large cities many of those in want are being cared for through refugee camps. In some sections the rural population has been employed at road building, although in the majority of cases the relief is being given by outright donations of food.

The following contributions to the relief fund have already been received, according to the relief administration: Canada, \$450,000 (Mexican); London, £12,000; Hongkong and Singapore, \$200,000 (Mexican) each; the Philippines, \$35,000, and Japan, 200,000 (Mexican). The administration has a very small overhead expense, and railroad transportation has been provided by the railroads free.

PARIS, France (Sunday)—The cabinet which Aristide Briand has formed is composed as follows:

Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Aristide Briand.

Minister of Justice, Mr. Bonnevay.

Minister of War, Louis Barthou.

Minister of Marine, Gabriel Guisthau.

Minister of Finance, Paul Doumer.

Minister of Commerce, Lucien Dior.

Minister of Public Instruction, Victor Berard.

Minister of Labor, Daniel Vincent.

Minister of Agriculture, Lefebvre Duprey.

Minister of Interior, Peter Marraud.

Minister of Liberated Regions, Louis Loucheur.

Minister of Hygiene, Mr. Lerereau.

Minister of Public Works, Yves Le Troquer.

Minister of Colonies, Albert Sarraut.

Minister of Pensions, Andrew Magonot.

**SOCIALIST CONGRESS OPENS AT LEGHORN**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

**LEGHORN, Italy (Monday)**—The long-awaited Socialist congress opened here on Saturday and was attended by about 5000 delegates. A split is regarded as inevitable in connection with the adoption of the Moscow doctrines. The General Labor Federation is taking no part in the congress.

**GREAT R-38 NEARS COMPLETION**

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The great dirigible R-38, building in England for the American navy, will be completed in March, and probably will start across the Atlantic early in July, the House Naval Committee was informed yesterday by Capt. T. D. Craven, director of naval aviation. The hangar at Lakehurst, New Jersey, which will house the craft, will be ready for occupancy July 1, Captain Craven said.

**STATE WILL TEST WATER POWER LAW**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

**ALBANY, New York**—The State yesterday filed objections to the applications made by 12 western New York associations and corporations to have power to divert and utilize, through the St. Lawrence and Niagara rivers for power purposes.

The objections challenge the jurisdiction and authority of the federal power commission, before which they will be argued in Washington on January 24. They represent the State's first attack on the Esch water power law.

This permits the commission to exact

W. Warren G. Harding, President-elect; practically has decided to call a special session of the new Congress on April 4, members of the House Ways and Means Committee were informed yesterday by J. W. Fordney (R.), chairman, who has just returned from a conference with Mr. Harding at Marion. They discussed general taxation and tariff questions which will be among the subjects to come before the special session of the new Congress. It is understood that Mr. Fordney told Mr. Harding that the date of the session had a direct bearing on the tariff revision hearings which the committee is now conducting and it was said that Mr. Harding informed him that April 4 practically had been decided upon.

**THEATRICAL**

**CHICAGO**

A. H. Woods presents

**Barney Bernard**

in

**His Honor Abe Potash**

playing at

**SHUBERT CENTRAL** Chicago, Ill.

Steinway Hall Bldg., Van Buren or Mich.

Recital at Popular Prices

**Helen Hopekirk**

STIFFENER HALL,

This Tuesday Afternoon, at 4

Mat. Reserved Seats No Free Admissions

RECITAL AT POPULAR PRICES

**Henry Miller Blanche Bates**

In James Forbes' Great Success

The Famous Mrs. Fair

Blackstone Theatre, Chicago, Ill.

Now Being Presented At

**Walnut Street Theatre**

PHILADELPHIA

FOR A LIMITED ENGAGEMENT

LAST 8 TIMES

Henry Hull, \*Alma Tildi, \*George Marion

in KATE McLAURIN'S New Comedy in 3 Acts

**"When We Are Young"**

Pre-War Prices: 50c to \$2.50

**PITTER PATTER ERNEST TRUEX**

NOW BEING PRESENTED AT

**SHUBERT THEATRE**

PHILADELPHIA

LIMITED ENGAGEMENT

LAST 8 TIMES

Phone Beach 4590

Seats Also at Little Bldg.

West 45th St. Seats 50c to \$2.50

East 45th St. Seats 50c to \$2.50

Mat. Wednesday & Saturday 2:15

Eves. 8:30

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**3 LIVEGHOSTS**

Eves. 8:30. Matines Wednesday & Saturday, 2:30

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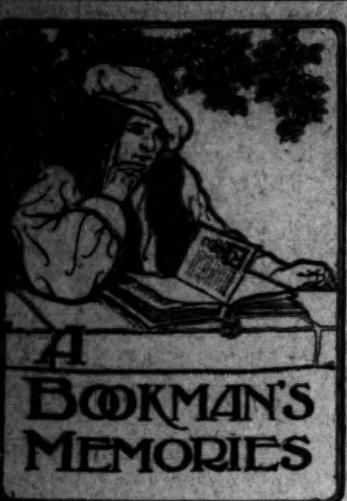
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in KATE McLAURIN'S New Comedy in 3 Acts

**"When We Are Young"**



## John Burroughs

"Let us have a John Burroughs picnic," I said.

"What is a John Burroughs picnic?" they cried.

"Oh, you simply bear him in mind during the picnic, talk about his intervals, try to be conscious of his presence when you are attracted by a plant, a tree, or a bird; and each of you, when the talk languishes, should intrude with a view of Burroughs, or a memory, or a reflection. That's a John Burroughs picnic. Don't stress the note: don't let us force ourselves to be thinking of him at every twist and turn of the walk. Just let him be the presiding influence—that's all."

"On New Year's Day," said Maryann, "my husband gave me copy of John Burroughs' latest book—'Accepting the Universe.' I read the last essay first, I always begin at the end of a book. The essay is on Walt Whitman. He knew Walt for years. The essay is a wonderful panegy—"

"Panegyric," I suggested. "Good. Bring 'Accepting the Universe' along with you. Yes, yes! We shall have time for a little reading after luncheon, and I don't mind telling you that I shall ask you to listen to a passage or so from two books on him that I have in my bag upstairs." Our friend John Burroughs' by Clara Barrus and 'Rambles with John Burroughs' by DeLoach. I also have a big envelope crammed with newspaper extracts and photographs; and if the post is on time I may get from New York 'John Burroughs, Boy and Man' also by Clara Barrus, his secretary."

Belinda smiled. "That's his way," she said. "When he's going to write on an author he entices his friends to express themselves on the subject."

"Yes," I answered, "I try to relate authors to life, not to libraries. And you know what you have to do on the walk, don't you Belinda?"

"I suppose I must make a list of the plants and trees that I stop to look at—the kind of things that John Burroughs might like to hear about. Do you know that I was once mistaken for him?"

"WHAT!" we all shouted.

"Yes. Some years ago I wrote the introductory Note to an exhibition of pastels by an American artist for a London exhibition. They were charming things, chiefly wild flowers and plants, and I signed the note J. B. Jean Brenchley, my mother's name. The art critic of the London Times spoke very highly of my effort, and he actually said that no doubt J. B. stood for John Burroughs."

"Good for you," said Patricia.

"Then we began to walk. We had all taken the walk before, and we all loved it: our aim is to follow the river bank as far as the dam, a tollsome adventure, for it is ever our purpose not to wander farther than ten yards from the water, which means jumping freshets, and evading undergrowth; but it is worth any trouble to reach the green meadow, that stretches down to the dam, a Niagara in little, such colors, such a glory of tumbling iridescent water."

In the party there was Belinda, the Painter, the Painter's wife, Maryann, Patricia, young Mulvaney and myself.

Young Mulvaney is not literary. He prefers automobiles to books, and he would have fled from the Burroughs picnic had not Patricia been of the party. So I was rather gratified when Patricia made it quite clear that she meant to walk with me. By the by, Patricia is young, charming and intelligent, and, of course, she cannot help being Irish. When I tell her this a curious and most becoming light flashes into her eyes. Well, she walked resolutely by my side, and I was wondering how I should entertain her, when she suddenly directed my thoughts into the channel that suited her. The Irish, I am told, are like that. Said Patricia—"I know a lot about Chaucer, and somebody else whose name I have forgotten. We studied them last term. But who is John Burroughs? You might be nice and tell me before the others discover my ignorance." She took my arm and turned her head away from young Mulvaney, who was showing off in mid-stream, jumping from boulder to boulder.

"Delighted," I said, "but I warn you that I am just learning all about him myself. You heard Belinda explain my method. Ha! Ha! By the by, where is Belinda?" We sped her far up the bank digging into the old leaves for a shy plant that she had detected. "Belinda has found something to interest John Burroughs," I remarked. "Belinda is a nature lover. After me, nature is her cardinal consolation."

Patricia smiled. "Begin about John Burroughs," she said.

"He is the patriarch or dean of American letters and he is the most beloved figure in American literature. Not only is he the most popular of American naturalists, but he is also a philosopher, not a muddle-headed philosopher, but one who writes the clearest style, and who convinces you, in every paragraph, of his radiant sincerity. He does not think with his pen in his hand as so many writers

do: he collects and marshals his thoughts beforehand, and he is so fair and just that whether you agree or disagree with him you catch his optimism, and you cannot help having an immense affection for this stalwart out-of-doors man, who lives the simple life with simplicity and avidity, never with the pose that characterizes so many simple-livers. You must certainly read his 'Accepting the Universe,' which may be regarded as his mature and final statement about nature and man. And I'll lend you my pile of cuttings of 'John Burroughs' Notes on Nature,' three questions, and three answers, which appeared each day last year in a syndicate of American newspapers. I read them every day, with delight, and at dinner parties I astonished people by my knowledge of, and answers to such questions as—Is watercress a wild plant? Are there large springs in Florida? Do animals think? How do baby ducks reach the water from their nests high in the trees?"

"You are very assimilative," said Patricia, "and I am very inquisitive. Tell me something about the life of John Burroughs, what books he has written and where he lives."

"In early life he taught school, became a treasury clerk, then took up farming, and finally devoted himself to literature and fruit culture—a good combination. He has written on Whitman, and has published many nature books such as, 'Wake Robin,' 'Signs and Seasons,' 'Bird and Bough,' 'Camping and Tramping with Roosevelt,' 'Leaf and Tendril.' He is a great Emersonian, and the first article published, called 'Expression,' issued in the Atlantic Monthly, in 1860, unsigned, was generally ascribed to Emerson. But J. B. is a wise man. Quickly he decided that 'I must get on ground of my own. I must get this Emersonian mask out of my garments at all hazards.' That he did, and for years and years all that he has written has been pure John Burroughs—sane, clear, kindly, wise. With him the style is indeed the man. He lives on the Hudson, a few miles below Poughkeepsie. His home, his houses, his woodland retreats, there are three of them, I think, up there in the Catskills, are places of pilgrimage. You will read all about him and his visitors in the charming books I have with me by Clara Barrus, and R. J. H. DeLoach."

"We might have a Burroughs picnic," said Patricia.

Just as I was about to reply we came in sight of the green meadow. We were asked why we had dawdled so. I did not explain. But the picnic was a great success. I showed them my photographs of Edison, Henry Ford, and John Burroughs at their annual reunion at Yama Farms, Napanock, New York, and of John Burroughs and Henry Ford matching their skill at tree felling. I read them picked passages from J. B., then we talked, and each contributed something to the symposium. The honors fell to Belinda and young Mulvaney.

Belinda, who had been steadily writing in her pocketbook, three pages, each side covered, read aloud the list of the plants and things she had found on the wall that "might interest John Burroughs." I shall use this list in my essay on the naturalist. It will save me at least a page of writing.

As for young Mulvaney, he appeared when luncheon was half over, covered in mud and dripping water, and after eating much too quickly suddenly he said: "Why I believe I know something about the man you're gassing over. Yes, I'm sure it was he. I was motoring through Toledo in 1918, and got held up outside the Art Museum, there's a kind of park there, by the largest number of children I've ever seen in my life. There were thousands of them, and they all went up, one by one, to a smiling, thin, and quick-moving man, with a straggling beard, who was standing on a terrace; and each child as he passed threw a flower at his feet, and the old fellow smiled and smiled, and by the time it was over the flowers almost reached his knees. I asked a cop what it all meant, and he said that the Mayor had decreed a Burroughs Day."

Young Mulvaney made a hit with his impromptu speech. It pleased Patricia. She walked home with him.

There was a wonderful sunset that night, with dripping wisps of featherly fire in the golden glow, so bright that it was easy to read even in the wood. Just before we parted, as a benediction to the day, I persuaded Belinda to read that poem by John Burroughs called "Waiting." It begins thus:

The stars come nightly to the sky.  
The tidal wave comes to the sea;  
Time, nor space, nor deep, nor high,  
For lo! my soul shall come to me.

And ends thus:

The stars come nightly to the sky.

The tidal wave comes to the sea;

Time, nor space, nor deep, nor high,

For lo! my soul shall come to me.

"I like literary picnics," said Patricia.

What the Reporter Didn't Hear

Often, without desire to do anything so rude as to listen to a private conversation, one is by chance of circumstance placed where he cannot avoid hearing an interesting bit of dialogue not intended for general circulation. Thus at a recent bankers' dinner a reporter sat near a pair of influential moneyed men, one evidently of much longer experience than the other. The reporter couldn't help hearing some of the clear-spoken words of the younger man, when he said, "I'm going to ask you a question. Don't answer if it embarrasses you." The elder man responded at length, and evidently to the full satisfaction of the other, speaking in a soft whisper that evaporated before it crossed the table to where the reporter sat. When the soft murmur of explanation ceased, the younger man thanked the other in good round tones and added, "The banks used to do lots of things they can't do now." And the reporter sighed to think how much livelier a story there might have been in the answer he didn't hear than in all the following two hours of soft-pedal, cheer-up formal speech-making.

## DUTCH MASTERS AT SIX HOUSE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

As long ago as 1829 the editor of a guide book to Amsterdam described it as "one of the most celebrated places in the universe." Although Amsterdam today is the city in which we can best obtain the local color, the commercial setting and the domestic environment that are essential to a firm grasp of Dutch art, no one would describe it as an ancient city. For its origin does not extend further back

than the preeminent social position in the commercial capital of Holland, it must also be recorded that they have, during the last 400 years devoted much time and energy to municipal work, several of them have been councillors and at least four rose to the high office of Burgomaster. Prominent for many reasons among their number was Jan Six, who was long the friend and patron of Rembrandt and discharged the duties of burgomaster from 1681 until 1700. The outstanding feature of the house is, of course, the portrait of Jan Six. In its new setting it hangs by a window on the second floor to the right of the door and so is admirably shown. This life-

## A MODERN SCHOOL OF CHINESE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The old institutions pass in China among them the hsien sheng, or teacher; the sedate, dignified, long-gowned and long-fingered gentle-man who tried to guide foreigners through the intricacies of a maddening language and made confusion worse confounded. With that institution, as with all the others, there goes much that is picturesque, and much also that leaves benefit in its passing.

If there exists a high barrier between yellow and white dwelling together in China—and indeniably there does—and if the white man's ignorance of the Chinese language constitutes much of that barrier—and undeniably it does—then the dignified and pleasant gentleman has been much to blame. Who of us that has struggled with those intricacies cannot give testimony? How many the hsien sheng I have had and how varied and arduous the trials!

Dapper little Mr. Shen, who dropped gently into slumber half way through the hour. Solemn, wide-eyed Mr. Yang, who let me go in error lest he make me "lose face" by correcting me. Unruffled former mandarin Mr. Yeh, who dropped in half an hour to an hour late five mornings in the week, and then to please me in my wrath came an hour early the sixth morning. Glory-named Mr. Wang, who spent most of his hour breaking it to me gently that he wanted me to get jobs in a foreign bong for a son or a brother or a nephew or a distant cousin by an uncle's third marriage.

## By Means of Hospitality

And Mr. Tsze, that jovial and rollicking fellow whose instruction lay most in the path of Chinese dalliance. Tsze, who covered his multitudinous delinquencies as a pedagogue by leading me into the gay and giddy whirl of his Shantung social set. One evening he would bid me to his club, the theater, and a long, lingering feast of high merriment after the theater.

The next morning, having been late the night before, we would have no lesson. The morning after that we would discuss the late festivities. The next morning we would drone through the one exercise he had as instructor: and so for another morning or two, when my impatience becoming perceptible, he would bid me to another evening of festivities, thus debarring me as prospective sharer of his hospitality, from voicing my wrath. Shens, Yangs, Yehs, Wangs, and others, with all I have had to spend half my time teaching the teacher how to teach—and failing.

But as I say, he is passing, the old-time hsien sheng. In his stead is less picturesqueness and more efficiency. We store up less droll memories now and more solid knowledge. We no longer await the call of the degree-bearing scholar in straitened circumstances and arrange our terms over a leisurely collation with a mutual friend as middleman. We go to school.

Here in Peking, from which city I write, there is the North China Union Language School, oldest and largest of the schools. It was organized with the support of seven missions carrying on Christian work in China and under the directorship of W. B. Pettus, a specialist in language study and language pedagogy. It is a tribute to its success that now not only missionaries are enrolled in its student body of nearly 200, but legation secretaries, business and professional men, journalists and others. Young men and women who come to China for mission work spend all of their first year at the school in mastering the language and after that carry on their study at their stations under the school's supervision. Student interpreters at the legations no longer study under legation auspices but are sent directly to the school for at least one year.

The school begins not with the pupil but where beginning most needs to be made, with the teacher. By a lengthy weeding out process it selects those with natural qualifications for teaching and teaches them how to teach.

They are chosen after a long series of tests and those who survive the tests are then given a three weeks' training course conducted by means of lectures and practice classes. And in their first few weeks of work they are under observation exactly as in any normal school.

For the pupil a curriculum is framed and a method devised that takes some cognizance of the fact that he is an Occidental, as the old individualistic system did not. He is drilled in tone, inflection, aspirate, rhythm and sentence structure and he is made to understand the why of each. Into the genial anarchy that the Chinese language seems to the foreigner is put some semblance of law.

## No English Spoken

Not a word of English is spoken. In the morning the new characters for the day are given out to a whole class. The meaning is conveyed by pictures, charts, by acting if necessary, for among other things the teacher has been taught to drop some of his stuffy dignity. The class then breaks up into small groups under a separate teacher, where there is a stiff review, the characters being drilled in and used in various combinations. For the next period each student retires into one of long row of cells with an individual teacher where the drilling is carried on further until the perplexing monosyllables are firmly implanted in the memory and can roll off the tongue in ordinary conversation without too much hesitancy or "foreign accent."

And so on through the day and the next day in review. It is an educational revolution on a small scale, receiving without any precedents. Further, the newcomer is taught not only the language but, by means of lectures and seminars conducted by distinguished sinologists, something of the civilization into which he must fit himself. Unlike the foreigner of a few years ago, he will not remain in complacent ignorance of the beliefs, customs and history of the people among whom he is to spend many years.

If results are the surest test of success, then the language school has succeeded. It has enabled many to learn the language who otherwise would have given it up in despair, as hundreds have in the past. In so doing it has achieved something of a larger significance, from practical as well as idealistic points of view.

## Profiting Business

From the most practical point of view—dollars and cents—it is making foreign trade. It is helping the foreign business man to break the grip of compadore or middleman through whom all foreign business has had to be done in the past and who has been a large factor in retarding foreign trade in China. It is helping him to deal directly with the man with whom he has come to do business and thus learn better of his needs and his preferences. How much that means in business I need not emphasize. Certainly the business men themselves are realizing it and so showing by their increased support for the schools.

In Shanghai and Hankow the Chambers of Commerce have themselves started schools along similar lines as the one in Peking. In a broader aspect the language school is doing its part toward the leveling of the barrier that now separates Chinese from foreigner. That barrier exists to a lamentable extent. Your ordinary foreigner might as well be 4000 miles away for all that he knows of Chinese life or all that he has in common with it. There is not even common understanding. Now, much more than a knowledge of the Chinese language and the ability to communicate directly is needed to level that barrier; among other things, a little less of self-sufficiency and self-complacency on the part of the white man. But a knowledge of the Chinese tongue and the ability to communicate freely and naturally is the first prerequisite. And only by modernized means such as the language school offers can that be obtained. Decades of experience have shown that.

## A POLAR RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The Ambassador of the United States in London, John W. Davis, visited the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society held at the close of the year to discharge a pleasant duty with which he had been intrusted by the American Geographical Society of New York. When the centenary of the birth of David Livingstone was celebrated in 1913, the Hispanic Society of America founded a gold medal for exploration and placed it at the disposal of the American Geographical Society. It is one of the highest awards in the geographical world, and its latest recipient is Dr. W. S. Bruce, who has devoted his life to the extension of knowledge of the Arctic and Antarctic regions. This medal was presented by Mr. Davis. In the unavoidable absence of Dr. Bruce the medal was received on his behalf by Dr. R. N. Rudmose Brown, who has served under Dr. Bruce in both the north and the south polar regions. The ceremony emphasized the close interest which the American and English peoples have taken in popular research. Mr. Davis, in making the presentation, expressed his satisfaction that the American Geographical Society had not imposed any narrow confines on their choice of a recipient; and Dr. Rudmose Brown, in returning thanks, said that Dr. Bruce's gratification at receiving the medal would be increased by the thought that it had been adjudged to him by the countrymen of such explorers as Wilkes and Greely.

Appropriately enough, the meeting at which the presentation was made was devoted to a lecture on the future of polar exploration by Frank Debenham, who served as a geologist on Captain Scott's last expedition.

Several other polar explorers were present, among them Sir Ernest Shackleton and Dr. G. C. Simpson, the present director of the Meteorological Office.

Mr. Debenham's lecture was a carefully reasoned reply to the question which is so often asked: What is the good of polar exploration? He justified it on commercial, natural scientific and ethical grounds. On the first ground he claimed that the industries which had been developed as a result of Arctic and Antarctic exploration had yielded far larger returns than the cost of all the polar expeditions that ever sailed. There are world-wide problems requiring solution which cannot be studied adequately without the aid of observations in the polar regions.

This, perhaps, is not the time to organize a new polar campaign, but it is too early to begin to make plans for future expeditions, and in this connection Mr. Debenham announced that the trustees of the Captain Scott memorial fund had decided to establish a polar research institute. It will be attached to the School of Geography at Cambridge University, and will comprise a library, a museum, and a small set of research rooms. Much of the information collected by previous expeditions is scattered up and down the country for lack of such a center, and there is no doubt that the proposed institute will serve a very useful purpose, not only in helping explorers to make their preparations but in offering them facilities for the publication of their results when they come back.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor  
The old Six Mansion on Heeren-Gracht, Amsterdam, which has been recently torn down

than the early years of the eleventh century.

The public galleries of Petrograd of pre-war days, Paris and of London contain a large proportion of the whole art work of Rembrandt; the greatest of all Dutch artists, as they account for about a sixth of his canvases and panels that are still preserved. The Ryks Museum, Amsterdam, boasts of his "Night Watch" of 1642, and his large group of "The Syndics" painted 20 years later, amongst other paintings. But many would urge, and with much show of reason, that the finest single portrait from the hand of Rembrandt is contained, not in the Ryk Museum, but in a private collection owned by the Six family, and to the canvas of Jan Six, who has been approached with tempting offers from many countries. A smaller and much earlier portrait painted on cedar, is that of Anna Wymer, wife of Jan Six, the elder. She is seated in an arm chair. By the same hand, but painted seven years earlier, is the small canvas of "Ephraim Bonus," whose portrait was also etched in reverse by Rembrandt. Parenthetically we may remark that down to 1702

## RIO TINTO STRIKE STIRS SPANIARDS

Spanish Miners Declare Conditions at Copper Mines Makes, as They Say, the "Españolismo" Revolt in Them

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HUELVA, Spain.—The strike of the miners at the Rio Tinto copper mines remains in much the same state as a month ago. It has not only produced a tragic state of things in the large district over which these mines extend but has excited much feeling in Spain, generally, the children of the unemployed miners being taken in by hundreds and even thousands by associations and private individuals in many parts of the country, especially in the south, in Madrid and in Barcelona. A complete deadlock exists, and apparently no effort is now being made on either side to bring the strike to an end. There is, however, an impression that by some sort of exhaustion it will end itself in the early days of the new year, and the miners and their advisers are the more strongly impressed by this possibility in that certain trans-Atlantic contracts that the company has "on hand" will then be terminated.

The Premier, Mr. Dato, made some fruitless attempts to deal with the unfortunate and embarrassing situation that has arisen, the delicate character of which is enhanced by the fact that the Rio Tinto company is mainly British, and is purely British in management, while the workers are bringing forward international and patriotic considerations in that they declare they are being treated by the British management as if they were "slaves," a condition of affairs against which the "Españolismo" in them revolted, so they said. This suggestion naturally and inevitably seized quickly upon the keen spirits of a large section of the population, as was evidenced by the demonstrations in different parts and the big theatrical performance for the benefit of the strikers in Madrid.

## Premier Act Cautiously

With all this taking place, the Premier perceived the necessity of acting with great caution. Mr. Browning, the British manager of the mines, has been in Madrid for some time and has had various conferences with the Premier. The miners' representatives, however, have declined the invitation to come to the capital for joint conferences, urging that such should take place in the mining district, where they would be in touch with the men. The result is that practically nothing has been done. It has been openly declared to be known that the company intended to try to introduce outside labor to work the mines. Mr. Browning has denied that there is any such intention. As a matter of fact it is well known that for various reasons it would be quite impracticable to attempt to do anything of the kind.

The Syndicalist leader, Salvador Segur, better known as "Noy del Secre," who paid a visit to the mines recently and interviewed the men's leaders, said that the trouble at Rio Tinto would never be properly settled until the company became Spanish in its attitude to the men. He said also that if it were considered necessary the Syndicalists would send 400,000 pesetas a month to the miners to enable them to resist the company up to the point of winning.

## Miners Encouraged

The visit of the chief Syndicalist seems to have encouraged the miners, but it is remembered that until recently they had declared with a certain evident satisfaction and pride that they had had nothing whatever to do with the Syndicalists and had received no assistance from anyone. One or two more bombs have been exploded, but in general the miners maintain a quite peaceful attitude. To this it must be added that the hunger and misery in the district are greater than ever, and the scene is a sad one to contemplate.

Two manifestations have been made which call for notice. One of them has just been issued by the local Labor Federation, and calls itself an appeal to public opinion, the Rio Tinto problem being set forth according to their view. The federation urges that the so-called concessions made by the company, instead of benefiting the men, had the tendency to diminish their wages from the point at which they stood before the present movement began. The employees asked that their wages should be comparable with those of the men employed on the tracks of the Madrid, Zaragoza and Alicante Railway, who besides receiving wages in the ordinary way, enjoyed other benefits.

## Arms not Being Folded

The manifesto proposes that, in view of the stubborn attitude of the company, workers generally should side with the strikers, and it terminates with the words: "Our companions of Rio Tinto will conquer, because they have the will to do so, and because all honest men want them to win. They will prevail because they

are not folding their arms, but will fight like the Catalans, like the Aragonians, the Italians, and the Russians, uniting reason with their force."

The other manifesto is an appeal for signatures to an address to the King, which it is said will be signed by men highly eminent in literature, art and (natural) science. These latter did not make a spontaneous movement in this direction, but had the manifesto put before them for signature by the Actors Association in Madrid, a body which, as is known, has interested itself very keenly in this matter. Among those who are to sign the document are personages with such famous names as Ramon y Cajal, Carrión, Buñuel, Césares, Torres Quevedo, Altamira, Palacio Valdés, Bonalire, Inurria, Blas Serrano, Miguel Nieto, Moreno de Torre, Benedicto, Jacinto Benavente, Valle Inclán, and Alvarez Quintero.

## A Sentimental Appeal

As might be expected the appeal in this case, prepared by the actors, loses nothing in sentimental quality, and it runs to some length. They say the evil that is done to the sacred soil of their country and the injustice committed upon brothers of their own nationality, who, because of their very humility, deserved all the more the attention and assistance of those who are better situated than themselves. The men only asked that the English company should treat them on an equal footing, and that when differences arose mutual concessions should be made as they were made in these times by men of good faith. Politics had had no influence upon the attitude of the miners, which had to be regarded as a model of fellowship and sacrifice, the men only asked for work and for a living that was fit for men and Spaniards.

From the King downward, it is said, in this note, all men of heart, all Spaniards, putting aside their political opinions, should unite for the settlement of a problem which was a tragedy enacted on a bit of their Spain by a condition of affairs against which the "Españolismo" in them revolted, so they said. This suggestion naturally and inevitably seized quickly upon the keen spirits of a large section of the population, as was evidenced by the demonstrations in different parts and the big theatrical performance for the benefit of the strikers in Madrid.

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## BRITISH OUTLOOK IN INDUSTRIAL AFFAIRS

Few Deny That Future Prosperity of Industries Depends Upon Period of Activity and Success of Conciliation Schemes

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The industrial situation in England has not in the memory of the writer ever looked so black and desperate as at the present moment. With unemployment returns soaring upward weekly, rapidly reaching the point attained in 1908, the worst period in the last 20 years, and with the cost of living still on the upward curve, the outlook for the workers is far from bright. To say that the problem has become serious is commonplace; thousands of men of varying ages are to be seen any morning around the employment Labor exchanges hustling and fighting among themselves on the off chance of catching the eye of a clerk who may have a vacancy suddenly recorded over the telephone.

Then there are strikes and rumors of strikes, though none of them, with the exception of ship-repairing joiners, 20,000 of whom are still in dispute, can be regarded as being important as things are reckoned these days. The one gleam of sunshine on a cloudy horizon is the announcement that the strike of electrical supervisory engineers has been called off in consequence of the intervention of the Ministry of Labor.

## Mid-Victorian Outlook

Regarded from any angle the attitude of the electrical underlings toward the demands of their technical staffs reveals the former in an extremely unsatisfactory frame of mind, as having learned little of the lessons of the war, and caring less for the effects, which their mid-Victorian outlook may have upon other sections of the industrial community. Every argument seems to be on the side of the technical staffs, who have conducted themselves in a dignified manner throughout, submitting their demands first to their respective employers, then to a joint board consisting of representatives of the Electrical Power Engineers Association and the various municipal electrical undertakings.

Among those whose interest it is to observe carefully the trend of affairs in the Labor world, none other than the disciples of the lightning strike policy will deny that the future prosperity of a given industry depends to a very considerable extent upon an uninterrupted period of industrial activity and, further, that industrial peace is again dependent to a very large extent—one might almost say entirely—upon the manner in which the workers and their employers take to schemes (of conciliation)—whether the Whitley scheme or other forms of industrial courts.

## Better Feeling Created

In a number of instances, Whitley councils (molded to suit the requirements and peculiarities of the industry) are working satisfactorily, creating a better and more sympathetic feeling among employer and employee than has existed for many years. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor has pleased to record these, believing that by directing attention to each successful experiment it may be an inducement for other industries to follow.

The joint board of employers and technical staffs can be truthfully regarded as having proved itself a success, capable of negotiating on behalf of the industry it claims to represent, and it is a thousand pities that the recommendations concerning salaries or other improved conditions of employment advanced as far back as May last have not yet been accepted by a number of London boroughs, leaving the technical staffs with no other alternative but to withdraw their labor.

The Christian Science Monitor correspondent has repeatedly pointed out, when analyzing the constitution of the various boards based upon the Whitley plan, that a conspicuous weakness is the absence of any authoritative power to compel obdurate bodies to accept their findings. On the suggestion of Sir David Shackleton, secretary to the Ministry of Labor, the

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strike notices have been suspended pending negotiations between his department and the recalcitrant bodies.

## The "Walk-Out" Weapon

It is earnestly to be hoped that Sir David will succeed where the joint board has failed, for there is really no excuse for strengthening the argument of the strike enthusiast when he asserts that there is no weapon for securing even reasonable and modest demands like a "walk-out," no language which an employer can appreciate so much as the sight of his machinery and plant standing idle. This is the stock-in-trade argument of the irresponsible element inside the unions, the sum and substance of the bill through the House of Lords was adventurous and interesting. On the second reading the rejection of the bill was moved in the following terms: "The House declines to proceed with a bill which meets with no support from the great majority of the Irish people and affords no prospect of a permanent settlement."

A similar motion was put on the third reading, but the bill survived both attacks. Numerous and drastic amendments were proposed. With the assent of the government, amendments were adopted recalling the power of the two Parliaments—conceded under the original bill—to levy an additional income or super-tax, but allowing them to retain the power of granting relief either from income or super-tax.

## Minor Amendments Made

After considerable discussion the Lords finally agreed to an amendment providing that the speaker of the House of Commons should communicate with the present Irish members elected to the British House, and if they did not accept the bill, the government could order a new election at any time within two years that they considered favorable.

If the bill was then refused, the government could order a new election at any time within two years that they considered favorable.

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## PROMISING FUTURE BEFORE NEW GUINEA

Though Years May Pass Before Country is Developed as Much as Java and Malay States There Is Room for Enterprise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The arrival in London of Arthur Wade, D. Sc., the eminent natural scientist, has kindled a renewed interest in the territory of British New Guinea. For seven years Dr. Wade held the appointment of director of oil fields, during which period he made various expeditions in Papua, and did yeoman service for the government in scientific and exploration work. Soon after Dr. Wade reached land, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor took an opportunity of calling on the explorer with the object of getting first-hand information on the territory which the war has brought into prominence.

Dr. Wade pointed out that as far as the government control of New Guinea was concerned, it only applied to a fringe of the coast yet, and it could not even be said that they occupied thoroughly the whole of the coast, because there were parts of the coast that were still under the natives. There were places on the coast, unprosperous places, that the government officials did not regularly patrol, such as Orama, and so forth.

### Interior Uncontrolled

"The prevailing impression that British New Guinea natives are under control," said Dr. Wade, "and that the whole of it is occupied, is entirely erroneous. As a matter of fact, within eight miles of the oil field there are peoples who have never seen a white man, and who have never been visited at any time by a magistrate. Much of the interior of British New Guinea is in like condition. Little of the interior is under control, and in some parts of New Guinea cannibalism is rife, and it will be many years before the native villages of the interior are brought into line."

The difficult nature of the country—mountain, swamp and dense jungle—are bare to rapid progress. We came across natives at the headwaters of the Vailala River, whose customs differed very considerably from any peoples that had been previously met with in New Guinea, even their canoes were different, also their method of piercing the nose, and so on.

"Any encouragement," continued Dr. Wade, "given to expeditions which explorers might take into the interior is of assistance to the government in opening up the country and bringing the native tribes under control. Scientific expeditions and exploration of any kind, in addition to the attempts made by government officers to get into the interior, are all helpful. There is an immense field for anthropological, botanical, or other work of research, in fact, every branch of natural science could find valuable material in the interior of New Guinea. So little of the territory is under control that the government might encourage scientific societies and help expeditions into the mountains and the interior in order that the natives might be brought under the influence of a higher civilization."

### German Worked Hard

The Germans, Dr. Wade declared, had certainly worked hard to develop their part of the territory. They had opened up fine motor roads along their coastal fringe, and at the beginning of the war a German expedition had entered British New Guinea and were forced to return by some of the magistrates, many of whom helped the native police in their adventure. "What is wanted," Dr. Wade added, "is some policy by means of which we could deal sympathetically with the native but at the same time encourage the white man to open up and develop the country. It is often affirmed that New Guinea is not a white man's country, but it is no less a white man's country than Java or the Malay States, and the world has seen how they have been developed by the direction of white men."

At this point Dr. Wade was asked if he considered the natives a useful factor in the development of the country. To which Dr. Wade replied: "I consider the natives to have the potentialities, at any rate, of a very fine race. They have got a good sound intelligence, especially the coastal natives, and they could be trained and educated. During the exploratory work in connection with the development of the oil fields I suppose we traversed at least 2000 miles on foot. We had to take native carriers sometimes as few as 20, sometimes as many as 120."

### Native Trustworthy

"Did you find these men helpful, and intelligent, and was the language a difficulty?" the representative of The Christian Science Monitor then asked. "Yes," Dr. Wade replied, "I found them quite trustworthy, and we could always get one or two intelligent boys capable of controlling the others, although perhaps the bulk of them were not very intelligent. Most of the coastal boys have worked some time or other through Port Moresby, the capital; and while others have come into contact with boys who have

been working at Port Moresby, there is a tendency for native boys to learn Motuan, the language of the natives of that area, which is regarded more or less as the local language. The natives are not lazy, under white control, if they are taken in hand early. A fair day's work can be had from New Guinea natives, so long as there is no outside interference. They are remarkably free from any bad habits, and I might mention that liquor is kept out of the country."

"The Papuans," continued the explorer, "are still in the stone age. Until the white man started to influence their customs, their cutting implements, for felling trees, clearing, making canoes, pounding sago, for facing up wood for building, or putting a finish on their canoes, were made of stone. For finer work,

## DALECARLIA

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
Dalecarlia, from almost every point of view Sweden's most famous province, or "landscape," as it was formerly called, lies in the very heart of Sweden and, no doubt, owes much of its old-world charm to the difficulty of access which prevailed up to the construction of railways, although there are regions to which the railway will never penetrate; at least one is allowed to hope so. It is a country of vast, endless forests, of majestic rivers and expanses of tranquil lakes, of somber mountains and broad, fertile slopes and valleys, but, above all, it is the home of a splendid race, staunch

for the State of Sweden, at big, world-famed steel works.

Gilding down it, you may still see the long, time-honored "church boats," with their loads of pious men and women, young and old, all in their Sunday best, and Sunday best in Dalecarlia means plenty of gay and picturesque national dress for men and, as it should be, more especially for women. The men 18 years or more, take off their coats and fold them up carefully, stretch out, and off the boat shoots; one takes one's seat in a church boat with a certain vague feeling of solemnity; they are surrounded with a strange halo of tradition and no wonder they have been a favorite motif for scores of distinguished artists—and now they have even been filmed: "rien n'est sacré pour un sapeur," the refrain of an old

lads, often a long way to tramp, and in these Spartan "villages," for there are numerous dwellings clustered together, they lead the simple life in a perfect and ideal fashion. To see a pretty, well-grown Dalekulla with her cows in the birch groves, her melodious old-time singing blending with the tinkle of the bell of the premier cow, is Swedish summer indeed. They are wonderfully frank and they may still, occasionally use the familiar "thee" and "thou" in talking to a stranger.

Formerly it was a rule, where it is now an exception, for Dale men and women to accost you with the "thou"; there has always existed a kind of close connection between these splendid people and their King; when they had a grievance they went straight to the King and might begin: "Thou Oscar, or thou Gustaf, or thou Carl, canst thou help me?" They always say what they think, and once the King, it was Gustaf III, offered a parish a new organ for a present; one of the leading peasants asked him if he would also pay for an organist; the King not being prepared to do this, the Dalecarlian said: "Then thou canst keep thy organ."

To arrive at the old "Gästgivargård" in Leksand, having ordered your room beforehand, and to be welcomed by that splendid Dalekulla Maja Anna, was like coming home again. The quarters are excellent and having once recommended some English friends to go Dalecarlia and put up there, the first message they sent was a post card with the four words: "Too much to eat." And to go to the old church, the largest village church in Sweden, to see 4000 or 5000 men and women (this is no exaggeration) in their gay and becoming dresses, is an impressive sight as one is likely to meet with almost anywhere in the world; the beauty, the whole atmosphere is spontaneous, no suspicion of a make-up or pre-arranged show. There is a bearing and dignity about these peasants which many might envy them. One could some years ago see one of their members of the Riksdag, this Olaf Larsson, at the King's banquet at the royal palace in Stockholm, mixing with the courtiers and noblemen in his peasant dress, as self-possessed and dignified as the best among them.

And to wander down the long and rambling Leksand street, to see mothers with their babies in a kind of sling-bag on their back and the men with their huge leather aprons, long coats, knickerbockers and white stockings—is a true and peculiar picture, further enhanced by a friendly greeting from old friends: an artist, the schoolmaster, a Dalekulla. Dalecarlia is the promised land of artists—Ängelcrona, Wahlin and others live at or near Leksand, Zorn lived at Mora, Carl Larsson, of all Sweden's painters the most beloved, at Sundborn, Barnes Emma Sparre outside Rättvik.

There is a lure over Dalecarlia which it is hopeless attempting to define; it is in the land, in the people, in the depth of their endless expanse of forests, in the air and in the sky which gleams with colors and harmonies that would have gladdened the heart of Turner. But the lure is there; look at the many who make a yearly pilgrimage thither, look at one of the painters mentioned, who came there for a couple of days 15 years ago, and who is still there—a willing victim of the charm of Dalecarlia.

SCOTLAND'S BIG POTATO CROP  
Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
EDINBURGH, Scotland.—A noteworthy agricultural feature in Scotland in 1920 has been the success that has attended the potato crop. The

## WARSHIPS CONVERTED INTO CARGO BOATS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—For some time the small craft used for coastal and harbor defense in the British navy during the war have been in process of conversion into cargo-carrying vessels, but the recent conversion of a German light cruiser at Danzig has opened up far wider possibilities. Additional interest is lent to this successful conversion by the fact that the British Admiralty is said to be contemplating the scrapping of the larger war vessels used during the recent war. If it can be proved that the conversion of warships into cargo ships is really a paying proposition, the breaking up of so many fine vessels as a result of progress in gun construction or other scientific development will become an extravagance no longer to be tolerated.

In the present case, the German light cruiser Gefion, a vessel of 3700 tons displacement and a speed of 18 knots, has been successfully converted into the cargo-carrying Adolph Sommerfeld, of 3200 tons displacement and a speed of 12 knots. The dead-weight carrying capacity of the converted vessel is 2100 tons, and she has been fitted with two six-cylinder four cycle Diesel engines of the submarine type. The conversion has been carried out within a year, even under the present difficulties, and at a total cost estimated at £12 per dead-weight ton.

It is interesting to note that this vessel was taken to Danzig with the intention of breaking her up. She is now ready for active cargo-carrying service, complete with motor engines and a full equipment of deck machinery including six five-ton winches and three-ton winches.

## LEAGUE CALLED ONLY HOPE OF MANKIND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony.—Unless the League becomes an effective organ for world peace, mankind will pass through a constant state of fear and crisis. This is the tenor of a recent message to The Times sent by General Smuts, the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa.

"Grave indeed is the responsibility of our statesmen," he declares, "graver still the responsibility of the great European and American peoples, whose apathy makes them fall asleep at this most critical hour in the great watch of civilization."

"Of our fellow nations in the British Commonwealth I would ask: What good will our own survival be if Europe falls into decay and sinks to a lower plane of civilization, through the failure of the League to secure peace? As the governments and peoples thereof, we should back the League to the full measure of our power and influence."

*Haraway's*

Broadway at Ninth  
NEW YORK



The more we hear the Chickering-Ampico reproducing piano, the more we are impressed with its musical excellence.

It reproduces music exactly as the artist played it—correct in every detail of tempo and expression.

To hear Rachmaninoff play his famous prelude; to hear any one of a number of well-known artists—in your own home, in your own room; and to be able to hear them over and over again, as often as you wish—is not that an accomplishment worth while?

"I went to a recital in Carnegie Hall last night," said a man, recently, "but there were parts of the program that I did not like."

Precisely so. But when you have an Ampico, you can choose the numbers that you DO like, and arrange your program as you wish it.

That is an advantage, obviously. Come in and hear the Chickering-Ampico.

## 67 Hudson Seal Coats ABOUT 1/2 PRICES

A prominent furrier who specializes in the finer grade of Fur Coats came to us with a proposition to purchase his entire stock at a great sacrifice as he intended retiring from business.

His offer being so attractive, we closed the deal.

We feel safe in saying that these are the lowest prices yet quoted on fur coats of absolutely reliable quality

### Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat) Coats

36, 38, 40 and some 45 inches in length.

Large, beautiful collars and cuffs of rich golden brown beaver and prime full-furred skunk.

At \$350.00 \$425.00 \$525.00

Meyer Jonasson Co. Tremor and Boylston Sts. BOSTON

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WHERE THE PROMISE IS FULFILLED

HANOVER, UNION and BLACKSTONE STS., BOSTON

Directly Opposite Union, Friend and Haymarket Square Subway Stations

### Main Store Prices

We are offering MERCHANDISE OF QUALITY at prices which are based on today's market. Every day sees some reduction of price in our store, and the difference in the cost of an order to a customer today, as compared with a year ago, would very much surprise you.

### Special Offering of CANNED GOODS:

#### ASSORTMENT No. 1

1/2 dozen, Very Best Maine Corn, No. 2 can  
1/2 dozen, Very Best Southern Tomatoes, No. 2 can  
1/2 dozen, Cut Cranberry Beans, No. 2 can  
1/2 dozen, Cut Wax Beans, No. 2 can  
1/2 dozen, Extra Sifted Peas, No. 2 can  
1/2 dozen, Lemon Cling California Peaches  
Very Best Peaches, Best Syrup, large can  
Very Best Quality

1/2 dozen, Hawaiian Sliced Pineapple, No. 2 can

Very Best Quality

1/2 dozen, Brown's Fruit Salad, No. 3 can

1/2 dozen, Oregon Loganberries, No. 2 can

We have made the above list to contain an assortment of the very best fruit and vegetables we can buy. The price speaks for itself.

#### ASSORTMENT No. 2

1/2 dozen, Standard Maine Corn, No. 2 can  
1/2 dozen, Best Southern Tomatoes, No. 2 can  
1/2 dozen, Grayco Sifted Telephone Peas, No. 2 can  
1/2 dozen, shelled Beans, No. 2 can  
1/2 dozen, Sliced California Peaches, No. 1 can  
1/4 dozen, California Apricots, 1/2, No. 1 can  
1/2 dozen, Hawaiian Pineapple, Tit Bits, small can  
1/2 dozen, Strawberries, small can  
1/2 dozen, Baked Beans, No. 2 can

This assortment at our retail price would cost \$12.12. We name a special price of \$1.00 delivered at your house.

We will prepay express charges to points within 15 miles of Boston. We offer these goods with every assurance that they will be absolutely satisfactory, no matter what price you may have been paying.

DO YOU KNOW that we can now offer you nearly all the Fall vegetables in cans and that the quality can be relied upon?

Sauerkraut

Sweet Potatoes

Beets, whole or cut

Lima Beans

Shelled Beans

Pear, large sweet, small sifted

Corn, Best Maine or Southern

On both of these assortments we will prepay express charges to points within 15 miles of Boston. We offer these goods with every assurance that they will be absolutely satisfactory, no matter what price you may have been paying.

DO YOU KNOW that we can now offer you nearly all the Fall vegetables in cans and that the quality can be relied upon?

Spinach

Dandelions

Asparagus

Squash

Pumpkin

Succotash

Write us for our Mid-Winter price list, ready in 10 days, quoting everything we carry—Meats, Fish, Groceries, Crackers, Butter, Cheese, Delicatessen, Bakery, Kitchen Goods.

Telephone Rich. 5200

## POSTAL SERVICE REFORMS PROPOSED

Employees Want System of Promotion by Examination, Modification of Reclassification Act, and the Right of Appeal

Previous articles on the postal system of the United States, pointing out defects in methods and proposing ways of improvement, were published in The Christian Science Monitor on January 12, 14 and 16.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The postal employees, discussing means by which the efficiency of the United States Post Office Department may be built up, not only criticize present methods, especially as they concern the employees directly, but also offer constructive remedies for certain more obvious defects of the system.

On the subject of promotion, the employees say that there is no real system, as such. For instance, the letter carriers are barred from promotion unless they first obtain transference to the clerical division. Their entrance into this division often arouses the opposition of those already there, who cannot understand why newcomers should gain promotion ahead of the clerks who have been there longer.

After a letter carrier enters this division, recommendation for his promotion is left with the postmaster and the supervisors. The employees assert that this is not a system of promotion, or that at least, if it is, it is not a proper one, because it arouses feeling among the men and leaves selection for promotion to the discretion of the higher officials.

The system of recording the individual attainments of the men, now in use, emphasizes only the negative side of a man's record, the men say. It is a system, they assert, of recording demerits, not merits. Its object is not to ascertain a man's fitness for promotion but to determine when he deserves demotion or reduction of pay.

### Promotion by Examination Urged

As a remedy for this condition, which the men say is not just, they have advocated for years a system of promotion by examination, to be held under supervision of the Civil Service Commission, whenever vacancies in the supervisory force exist. This could be provided and regulated only by law and such legislation has been proposed in Congress by Martin B. Madden (R.), Representative from Illinois, in previous sessions, but no action was taken on his bills.

Some have claimed that an adequate system of examinations could not be devised, but the men do not believe this. They are convinced that, if there were an honest determination to do it for the good of the service, a system could be devised which would determine a man's fitness for promotion as based on a point estimate of his length of service, experience, and all other necessary qualifications.

The present force of supervisory officials in this city have been promoted without such examinations, and it is said that the average length of service of these men, previous to promotion, was 18 years. The examination system, it is held, would make it possible for a worthy employee to obtain promotion without waiting so long.

### New York's Experience

When Thomas G. Patten, Postmaster of New York City, a Democrat, assumed office four years ago, he could have changed almost the entire personnel of the supervisory officials, because about 90 per cent of them were affiliated with the Republican Party and had obtained their promotions through the medium of that party. But on representations that these supervisors had been trained in the service and were conducting their duties in a satisfactory manner, not a single one, it is said, has been disturbed. And so far as is evident, promotions during his term have been recommended as based on the reports of the supervising official of the division or station in which the applicant for promotion was employed. This is held to be the correct method under the present system, for by dependence solely upon the reports of these supervising officials, promotions can be made regardless of politics.

Much dissatisfaction exists among the employees in the lower grades on account of the inequalities of the present reclassification act. In providing credit for substitute service, this act failed to mention employees who were appointed to the regular force prior to June 5, 1920, and who had not reached the maximum grade. This has left employees of longer periods of service in grades lower than those appointed to the regular force subsequent to the enactment of this legislation. Some of the employees appointed to the regular force on or after June 5, 1920, are now in the third, fourth and fifth grades, while other employees appointed prior to this date are in the first and second grades. This is manifestly unfair, the men say, as credit should be given for length of service and the employees longest in the service should be in the highest grades.

### Substitute Service

In computing credit for substitute service, employees who went into the military or naval service of the United States and who were substitutes, at the time of entering the service, have not received credit for substitution. This works against them when promoted to the regular force and many of them have been deprived of two or more years credit for substitution, and consequently are in grades lower than employees who have served lesser periods and performed no military or naval service. The employees feel that

they are being penalized on account of their military and naval service and hope that this inequality will be corrected before adjournment of Congress.

Legislation to correct these conditions has been introduced by Holley Steenerson (R.), Representative from Minnesota and chairman of the Post Office and Post Roads Committee, and Representative Madden, ranking member of this committee. Both are members of the Postal Salaries Commission, which investigated conditions in the postal service and introduced the present reclassification act.

Congressman Madden has introduced a bill providing the right of appeal in cases where employees have been recommended for reduction of salary or removal from the service. If this bill is enacted it will assure the employee a fair trial before an impartial tribunal. Under the present system when employees are recommended for reduction in salary or removal from the service no appeal can be taken except to the official who originally preferred the charges, the postmaster who recommended the penalty and the First Assistant Postmaster General, who usually concurs in the recommendation of the postmaster. This is one of the many remedial measures that have been recommended from time to time by the postal associations.

## REASONS FOR CUBA MISSION SOUGHT

Resolution in Congress Queries President as to Authority for Sending Officers and Troops to Investigate Island Affairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The following resolution requesting the President to furnish information in connection with the sending of troops to Cuba was introduced in the House of Representatives yesterday by Henry L. Emerson (R.), Representative from Ohio, and referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee:

"Whereas, it is reported in the press that certain officers and soldiers in the United States Army are visiting the Republic of Cuba to make certain investigations upon subjects unknown to the Congress and people of the United States, be it therefore

"Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to furnish to the Congress of the United States (if it be not inconsistent with the public good) his reasons for sending said soldiers and officers to the Republic of Cuba, and second, to state his authority for sending American soldiers and officers to investigate the affairs of the Republic of Cuba."

Officials of the State Department said yesterday that reports from Maj. Gen. E. H. Crowder were "optimistic" as to the general situation in Cuba. Having spent the first week of his stay in Havana in investigating the political difficulties which had involved the Cuban Republic, Major-General Crowder has been devoting the last two or three days, the State Department has been advised, to a study of financial and economic troubles of the island.

Reports received here indicate that Major-General Crowder has been successful in discovering the causes of political differences and in determining how these can be overcome. The adjustment of the financial and economic disturbances would naturally follow, it is said.

## CENTRAL AMERICAN AGREEMENT REACHED

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica—Decision to sign a convention creating a federation of Central American republics has been reached by the Central American Union Congress, in session here. This step, which seemed almost impossible because of opposition to Article 40, the most bitterly debated section of the proposed treaty, followed an agreement by all the delegations. Article 40 stipulates that each member nation of the federation will continue loyally to comply with the terms of treaties with foreign governments, but that if extensions to those treaties should imply new demarcations of territory, a new Central American union conference will be called to consider the changes proposed.

Several reservations were added to the text of Article 40 to meet objections from Nicaragua, and these reservations have been accepted by the delegates of other nations represented at the congress. The Bryan-Chamorro Treaty between the United States and Nicaragua was one of the principal points at issue and it was shown that that agreement did not violate or infringe upon the rights of other Central American nations.

## Women's Undergarments

Domestic And Philippine Made Specially Priced In The January Sale

Among the most important specials in the January Sale is our collection of Domestic and Philippine Made Undergarments, which are offered at unusually low prices.

The Philippine garments are all hand made and hand embroidered—Gowns and Envelope Chemises—from \$2.50 to \$8.95 each.

The Domestic Garments consist of Gowns, Bloomers and Envelope Chemises. The Gowns are priced from \$1.00 to \$8.95 each. The Bloomers are \$1.00 and \$2.95 each. Envelope Chemises are from \$1.00 to \$3.95 each.

Emery, Bind, Thayer Company

KANSAS CITY, MO.

## SENATE REVERSES ARMY BILL VOTE

Peace-Time Strength Fixed by Congress at 175,000, Opponents of Reduction Capitalizing Warning by General Pershing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The New resolution, fixing the permanent size of the peace-time United States Army at 175,000 men, was adopted yesterday by both houses of Congress. The opponents of drastic reduction scored a notable victory in the Senate when they secured reconsideration of the vote of last Friday whereby 150,000 men were made the maximum of the military establishment. The action in the Senate came after James J. Phelan (D.), Senator from California, changed his vote and moved for a reconsideration of the roll call of Friday.

Having voted for a reconsideration, the Senate proceeded to an all-day debate of the military establishment, the opponents of the Lenroot amendment, providing for an army of 150,000, capitalizing the warning of Gen. John J. Pershing before the Senate Military Affairs Committee. General Pershing declared that it would be dangerous to reduce the army below 200,000 men, the reason he adduced being that world conditions were too greatly unsettled to take any chances of skeletonizing the army to an undue extent. The vote for the adoption of the New resolution to fix the size of the army at 175,000, the number recommended by the Senate Military Affairs Committee, stood 41 to 33. The House roll call was taken simultaneously with the Senate vote.

### Militarist Attacked

The Senate debate developed into a vigorous attack from both sides of the chamber on the military expenditures of the government and the attempts of the "militarists" to create alarm by picturing other nations as possible enemies of the United States. William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, produced the figures prepared by the Bureau of Standards to show that whereas 1 per cent of the appropriations of 1920 went for educational purposes, 93 per cent went for past wars and war preparations. "This is a more deplorable situation than Germany ever had," Mr. Borah declared.

For the American people to be afraid is to confess cowardice," said Senator Williams. "We are like a full-grown man being afraid of a child with a popgun."

Senator Williams ridiculed the idea of Japan constituting a serious menace. He said it would be impossible either for Japan to transport an army or to maintain it.

"Japan would be bankrupt in six weeks after she declared war against the United States. All the world would be with this country. All the credit and commerce and means of continuing a conflict would be taken away from Japan."

### POLITICIANS OPPOSE PRIMARY LAW REPEAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—Nathan L. Miller, Governor of New York, is meeting opposition from both the "Old Guard" leaders and Tammany in his purpose to repeal the direct primary law and bring back the former party convention system for nominations.

"That's a subject on which a layman may have an opinion. Of course, if General Pershing said we needed an army to prepare for attacks from a foreign power, I would abide by his decision. But the Senator from New York has already told us that there was no fear of foreign attack."

James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, urged that the army be reduced to its pre-war size of 70,000 or 80,000 men. He characterized as mere chimeras the talk of enemies being prepared to attack the United States. John Sharp Williams (D.), Senator from Mississippi, joined forces with Senators Reed and Borah and ridiculed the arguments that the United States would be endangered if there was a drastic reduction of the army.

"For the American people to be afraid is to confess cowardice," said Senator Williams. "We are like a full-grown man being afraid of a child with a popgun."

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### Karling Service

Is characterized by business-like methods, sincerity, and a quiet efficiency that gives satisfaction.

### Basic of Estimates

"I maintain that the figure of 175,000, which is said to be safe, is merely an arbitrary figure fixed by some interested army officer. The fact is that we have built up a vast organization so as to enable a captain, for instance, to have six men instead of four under him. That means that we never will have a chance to reduce the army below 175,000 if that principle is to be

followed. The appropriations for future wars is \$1,424,138,677, or 25 per cent, and add that for the appropriation for past wars, and you'll have 95 per cent of all our appropriations, and 1 per cent for educational purposes.

"That is a more deplorable record than Germany ever had, and infinitely more deplorable than the Soviet Government of Russia has now, and this is what is causing the discontent and utter loss of faith in the government and political parties in their ability to relieve the people of their burdens. The appropriations for future wars is \$1,424,138,677, or 25 per cent, and add that for the appropriation for past wars, and you'll have 95 per cent of all our appropriations, and 1 per cent for educational purposes.

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## TARIFF IS OPPOSED AS TRADE BARRIER

William C. Redfield, Former Federal Secretary of Commerce, Says Problem Must Be Treated From World Standpoint

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

**NEW YORK, New York**—To protect ourselves against the sale of foreign goods in this country is to protect our own and thereby cut down our taxes. To put the bars against imports higher than they now are would restrict Europe's power to pay, and therefore, her power to buy. Broadly speaking it is a sound truth that he who does not buy, neither shall be sold; and if we who have billions of goods which we must sell abroad, if we are to prosper at home, have so lost our balance and vision that we think it wise to restrict power of payment for those goods in the only way payment can be made, then we must take the consequences in reduced sales, with the normal results, upon agriculture as well as upon industry.

## Result of Tariff

"It is, of course, simple to prohibit the importation of wheat by putting a tariff on it, but it is also silly because the wheat that would otherwise come in here would go into competing markets where the prices of our own wheat are fixed beyond our power to control them, and there the barbed wheat would act to diminish the value of our own, whether we wished it or not."

"Every farmer knows, or ought to know, that the prices for wheat, wool, cotton and the like cannot be fixed in or by the United States, but are fixed in the great competing markets of the world, where the American must meet the Argentinean, the Australian and all others, in free and open competition."

"To the necessity for our selling abroad, the matter is equally simple. Some 40 per cent of our wheat, 56 per cent of our copper, and perhaps an equal amount of our cotton must be sold abroad. The farmers of the central west, the miner of the copper states, the planter of the south have their prosperity inextricably linked with the steady, smooth flow of our export trade. The same is true of our manufacturers, in many lines. I have in mind one large industry which at this moment of depression is active because of a great trade in the Far East. There are textile mills which look abroad for places in which to sell their products. The same is true of automobiles and agricultural machinery."

"The existence of the National Foreign Trade Council and the American Manufacturers Export Association is evidence that we both value and need the foreign outlet for our manufactured goods. The call upon us for locomotives and railroad equipment from abroad is vigorous, but the credits with which to pay for all these things are not so easily found. It we so act as to diminish our foreign markets the direct effect will be disastrous upon our markets, for it will mean restricted production, loss of profits, idle capital, unemployment, reduced wages and these not only in industry alone, but as well in agriculture and mining."

"Of course at home and abroad distribution has not kept pace with production of necessities. Wool, hides, cotton, rubber are not being distributed in anything like the volume or with the facility the world requires of them. Here we run up against the iniquity of world credits and a consequent breakdown, so far as adequacy is concerned, of the old system of international banking."

"Every intelligent exporter, whether agricultural or industrial," said Mr. Redfield, "knows that an enhancement of our tariff under present conditions means a direct blow at our export trade and a direct blow at the readjustment of the world economic problems incident to the war."

"The situation is that the world owes the United States about \$15,000,000. Some \$10,000,000 of this is on government account, including principal and accrued interest. The balance is for merchandise sold. The evidence of this debt exists in many forms, crowding our banks, diminishing our free supply of credit and reducing exchange values."

## Three Ways to Pay Debt

"There are but three ways known by which debts can be paid: by services, by money or by goods. Europe has in the past paid us a good deal by services. Insurance, transportation, services to travelers. We have ourselves cut off her power to render us some of these services by creating our own merchant marine, doing our own insurance, and by refraining from travel. This is progress toward economic independence, perhaps, but it reduces Europe's power to pay by these methods."

"There is not gold enough in the world to pay us this debt. Already we are the largest holders of gold in the world, and we don't need to add to our supply. If we did add to it largely the effect would be to raise our prices and to disturb still further our already confused exchanges. Anyhow, the debt cannot be paid in money, because there is not money enough. This is not theory but fact."

"There remains the possibility of paying in goods. But Europe is not producing sufficient goods and cannot produce them for many years to come, and if she could we do not want payment to be made too rapidly because, just as an influx of excessive gold would upset exchange, so an excessive influx of goods would upset markets and industries."

## Europe Needs Raw Stuff

"There is no danger, however, of either of these things happening, because neither the goods nor the gold exist in sufficient amount. Instead of Europe threatening to feed us with goods, she is rather seeking to buy from us raw materials with which to make sufficient goods to supply her own needs. Just as one swallow does not make a summer, so the importation of a few millions in foreign goods has no material bearing on the progress of American industry."

"But the fact is the debt must be paid some day, if the balance of world affairs is to be restored. And the sensible thing for the United States to do is to restrict as little as possible any of the means and methods of payment. When the debt is paid, the burden on our taxpayers will become less directly, and unless we love to pay taxes, we ought to make it as simple and easy as possible to collect debts due us, in order that we may pay

## CANADIAN MINING INDUSTRY REPORT

Total Production in the Dominion for 1920 Valued at \$200,000,000 or \$24,000,000 Above Previous Year's Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

**OTTAWA, Ontario**—With an estimated total production valued at \$200,000,000, the Canadian mining industry reports 1920 a very good year, this being the more evident when it is remembered that this figure is \$24,000,000 in excess of the 1919 production, and only \$11,300,000 below the record established in 1918. The fact that the decline in prices did not make itself felt before October undoubtedly sustained the aggregate value of the production beyond what it otherwise would have been, but some of the increased value was due to much greater production, notably of coal.

The value of the gold production is estimated at \$16,000,000, as compared with \$15,850,423 in 1919. While the total value has shown slight increases during the past two years, the production is still less than that obtained in 1918, when the total was over \$19,000,000, or in 1919, when a maximum of nearly \$28,000,000 was obtained.

Ontario probably contributed about 72 per cent of the total Canadian gold production in 1920. The Yukon production, which has been steadily declining, shows a further decrease of about 30 per cent.

The silver production for the year is estimated at 13,500,000 ounces, or 2,500,000 less than that of 1919. The Ontario production is estimated at about 10,500,000 ounces, the falling off being due in part to power shortage.

The total production of nickel is estimated at 61,500,000 pounds, an increase of 58 per cent over the 1919 production and an output that has been exceeded only during the four war years, 1915 to 1918, inclusive. The annual production of this metal in Canada for some years to come will be limited only by demands. Canada has long been the principal source of supply for the world's markets. The completion by the British-American Nickel Corporation of the smelter at Nickelton and the refinery at Deschenes, Quebec, has contributed materially to the increased output.

The production of copper is estimated at \$2,500,000 pounds, which, compared with a production of 75,000,000 pounds in 1919, shows an increase of 10 per cent. The highest previous production was 113,769,000 pounds in 1918.

Iron ore production fell away considerably, it being estimated that shipments from the mines did not exceed 120,000 tons. The total production of pig-iron from blast furnaces and electric furnaces in 1920 is estimated at 1,080,000 short tons, and the total production of steel ingots and steel castings at 1,220,000 short tons, both records showing a substantial increase over the production of the previous year.

The production of lead is estimated at 25,500,000 pounds, or \$8,27,000 less than in 1919. The estimated production of refined zinc and zinc recovered from ores is placed at 42,000,000 pounds. There was a distinct falling off in exports of zinc ore to United States smelters.

The production of coal for the year is estimated to have been at least 16,000,000 short tons, which is 2,500,000 tons or 18 per cent over that for 1919. Alberta led the provinces with an estimated production of 6,700,000 tons. The estimated value of Canada's total production is \$70,000,000.

## GREAT INCREASES IN LOUISIANA PRODUCTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

**NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana**—Louisiana products show up exceptionally well in a compilation of increases in exports through this port from 1911 to 1919, just completed by the research bureau of the New Orleans Association of Commerce. Lubricating oils, rice and rosin made the heaviest gains. The figures for eight commodities produced or manufactured now in Louisiana are given as follows, the first figures being for 1911 and the last for 1919:

Notions—None; \$151,127.

Oatmeal—21,899 pounds; 1,220,145 pounds.

Lubricating oils—\$90,272 gallons; 9,12,346 gallons.

Wrapping paper—None; 2,657,514 pounds.

Pianos—\$3201; \$167,737.

Rice—3,711,644 pounds; 169,700,153 pounds.

Rosin—44,763 barrels; 273,099 barrels.

According to the researches of the bureau, the manufacturers of various commodities in Louisiana during the period from 1911 to 1919, inclusive, increased approximately 88 per cent. This is held to be a remarkable gain in a section of the country largely devoted to agriculture.

## CHICAGO MARKETS

**CHICAGO, Illinois**—Buying by consignments with seaboard connections led to higher wheat prices yesterday. Opening prices ranged from 4 cents lower to 4 cents advance. March wheat closed at 1.76 and May at 1.69 1/2. Corn advanced slightly. May closing at 71 1/2 and July at 72 1/2. Oats touched new low figures for the season, but rallied. Hogs and provisions were firm. January lard closed at 12.35¢; January ribs at 12.20 and May ribs at 12.95¢.

Stocks of territory wool in the grease were 68,571,402 pounds, compared with 19,782,820 pounds the year before. The stock of fleeces, only 2,641,920 pounds, compares with 6,651,920 a year previous, but this low condition of supplies is due to the fact that the clip is being held in the primary markets.

## FARM CROP VALUES IN UNITED STATES

Government Estimates Worth as \$10,465,015,000 Last Year—\$16,035,111,000 in 1919

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—All farm crops of the country were valued at \$10,465,015,000 last year, based on December 1 prices paid to producers, the Department of Agriculture has estimated. That compares with \$16,035,111,000 in 1919 and \$16,426,000 the five-year average, 1914 to 1918, inclusive.

Texas maintained its place as producer of crops of greatest value with a total of \$27,240,000, which was \$500,000 less than in 1919. Iowa retained second rank with \$458,191,000. Illinois only slightly behind Iowa, continued its place as third with \$459,179,000.

California jumped from tenth into fourth place, held in 1919 by North Carolina, with \$457,750,000. New York went into fifth place from fourteenth rank with \$456,507,000. North Carolina dropped into sixth place with \$412,374,000.

Pennsylvania went forward into seventh place from sixteenth rank the previous year with \$397,617,000. Kansas dropped from fifth rank into eighth place with \$378,436,000. Ohio dropped from eighth rank into ninth place with \$368,900,000. Wisconsin moved into tenth place from eighth rank with \$360,270,000.

Missouri dropped from ninth rank into eleventh place with \$345,012,000. Georgia dropped from sixth rank to twelfth place with \$323,290,000.

## IRREGULAR TREND IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—Deals in securities on the stock exchange were quiet yesterday and the markets generally were irregular. Gilt-edged investment issues hardened, although weekly reports on trade throughout the nation varied. Dollar descriptions were steady.

Changes in South American rails were fractional and mixed. French loans displayed steadiness following the end of the political crisis in that country.

Kaffirs held well and diamonds and Rio Tintos were firm. Oils were slow; Shell Transport was 5% and Mexican Eagle 6%. Industrials were confused. An improvement was noted in the cotton trade. Hudson Bays were 6%. Rubbers showed stability in sympathy with the staple.

## FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS' COMPARISON

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The combined resources and liabilities of the 12 federal reserve banks of the United States compare (last 00 omitted):

RESOURCES

Jan. 14, 1921	Jan. 7, 1921
Gold and gold certif. \$247,385	\$250,135
Gold settlement fund—	
F. R. B. 393,173	405,644
Gold with foreign agencies	3,300
Gold held in banks 643,938	650,939
Gold with fed resents 1,262,558	1,264,762
Gold redemption fund 176,058	176,441
Tot gold reserves 2,085,454	2,080,282
Legal tender notes, silver, etc.	203,084
Total reserves 2,288,538	2,276,848

Bills discounted—

Secured by U. S. Govt

obligations 1,024,607

All other 1,324,933

1,502,813

Bills bought in open

market 203,412

234,759

Total bills on hand 2,652,952

2,842,108

U. S. Govt bonds 25,888

26,102

U. S. Vtct notes 19

19

U. S. certif. of indebt. 238,654

261,785

Total earning assets 2,968,544

3,130,018

Bank premises 17,955

17,359

Uncd. items and other assets 706,765

744,800

Less redemp. fund against

F. R. B. dep 12,799

12,389

All other resources 6,112

4,985

Total resources 6,000,713

6,186,408

LIABILITIES

Capital paid-in \$99,815

\$99,808

Surplus 302,026

202,036

Government deposits 8,970

25,592

Due to members—re

account 1,758,325

1,795,343

Deferred available items 509,452

532,556

Dep. incl. foreign

27,464

25,847

Total gross deposits 3,202,21



## PLAN TO REVIVE BLUE LAWS DENIED

H. L. Bowby Declares Propaganda Is "Smoke Screen" Thrown Up to Hide Real Purpose of Motion Picture Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts — The "blue law" propaganda is a "smoke screen" thrown up by large interests, of which the motion picture industry is one, to hide their real purpose and to discredit the work of those who stand for a Christian Sunday, declared the Rev. H. L. Bowby, general secretary of The Lord's Day Alliance of the United States, speaking yesterday at the joint annual meeting of the Lord's Day League of New England and the Evangelical Alliance of Greater Boston. Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, extended the greeting of the Commonwealth, asserting that he felt that Sunday should be the day of the home and family, but that this end should not be sought through the enactment of restrictive and repressive legislation.

Explaining the basis of the original dispatch from Washington, District of Columbia, charging a combination of reform organizations with attempting to have enacted and to revive strict Sunday regulation laws, Dr. Bowby said that the announcement was based on the action of a state conference in Tennessee nearly two years ago. This conference, he said, resolved to ask stricter observance of the Sabbath within the State, incidentally suggesting reduction in the number of interstate mail trains in order to give the mail clerks a day off. A request was sent to Washington for action, was locked in the Congressional Record, and was hauled forth last November, on the occasion of the convention of the Lord's Day Alliance of the United States, to discredit that organization.

This dispatch, Dr. Bowby asserted, was sent out by the Universal News Service and stated that the Anti-Saloon League, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the International Reform Bureau and other organizations were banded together with the Lord's Day Alliance to enact or enforce laws which would stop travel and the publication of newspapers on Sunday, and made other still more ridiculous charges. When representatives of newspapers came to him the next day, he said, he discovered that they did not want the truth but published stories of their own invention.

### Action of Newspapers

"It is significant," Dr. Bowby said, "that not a single big newspaper in New York came out with the facts. When the Lord's Day Alliance of the United States gave out a statement of its purpose only one newspaper used it, and that one attempted to turn the statement against the alliance. Then 150 of the leading ministers of New York signed a statement of the facts and the newspapers ignored it."

Among those behind the "blue law" propaganda, Dr. Bowby declared, is the motion picture industry as a whole, the American Amusement Corporation and the International Sporting Club. The last named organization, he said, put out a parade of propaganda in New York so that the motion picture interests could film it and send it broadcast. The interests, he asserted, have raised thousands of dollars to defend themselves, and the Exhibitors League decided to put the bar of silence on any candidate who did not stand for a bill for local option on Sunday motion pictures. The Actors Equity Association, he said, stands with the alliance.

"Ask the 100,000 letter carriers and post office clerks who were freed from the seven-day week in 1912 by the enactment of the law supported by the Lord's Day Alliance," Dr. Bowby urged. "Having put the sun in Sunday for thousands of men and women, we will not let selfish interests put the dollar across the face of the sun. It is a question of protection of Christian business men from those who would put the trademark of the dollar on their business."

### Governors Urged to Act

"The time has come when the governors of our states have got to draw the issue clean cut between the Christian Sunday and the Continental Sunday that is being foisted upon us. Governor Sprout of Pennsylvania has sounded the note when he writes, 'There will be no let down in the Sunday law so long as I am Governor of Pennsylvania.' It is a question of saving the Sabbath and the church. If they both go the State goes with them."

Dr. Bowby pointed out that the "sacred concerts," as the Sunday motion picture and vaudeville performances are termed, are opposed because "there is nothing sacred about them." It is not, necessarily, because they are a bad influence, he said, for the motion pictures can be an excellent influence, but because the Sunday should be left inviolate.

"The Lord's Day Alliance is carrying on the same program that it has followed in past years. We have not introduced and will not introduce 'repressive legislation' of the ridiculous type that is charged," Dr. Bowby said to newsmen following the meeting. "We are not trying to stop the publication of Sunday newspapers, although I do think that the large Sunday editions might as well be distributed Saturday afternoon. We stand for the right of the workingman to his Sunday. We stand for the five and one-half day week. Although we do not ask or want the return to the Puritan Sunday we wish to preserve the kernel of truth the Puritans gave us. I hope you will not misquote me as others have."

The following resolution was introduced by Dr. Martin D. Knobland, general secretary of the Lord's Day

League of New England, and adopted by the joint meeting, declaring:

"The Lord's Day League at its annual public meeting puts itself once more on record: (1) Our opposition to any Sunday bills in any of the New England states which would open more widely to trade, business, sports, games and amusements.

"(2) We emphasize our position in favor of one day in seven for all workers by wise legislative enactment in the several New England states.

"(3) We protest against the propaganda of misrepresentation and falsehood touching the so-called 'blue laws,' which were never enacted or enforced; which propaganda is the creature of a disordered imagination and intended to discredit Lord's Day societies and workers."

## ACCIDENTAL SHOT, DECLARER SENTRY

Official Reports Quote Japanese Soldier as Admitting That He Fired First at American Lieutenant in Vladivostok

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Both the State Department and the Navy Department received official advices yesterday to the effect that investigations conducted since the shooting of Lieut. Warren H. Langdon, U. S. N., on January 8 last by a Japanese sentry at Vladivostok seem to confirm the report of the incident originally made to this government and based on the statement of Lieutenant Langdon himself.

In a report to the Navy Department, Admiral Alber Giesau, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic fleet, said:

"Report of Japanese court of inquiry has been received by Albany. Court recommends trial by court-martial for Japanese sentry who shot Langdon. The sentry so changed his testimony during the court of inquiry that his testimony and Langdon's statement practically coincide."

### State Department Announcement

A statement by the State Department based on official reports received yesterday said in part:

"According to the department's advices the board of investigation and court of inquiry convened by the Japanese Government seems to establish that the sentry who fired upon and killed Lieutenant Langdon had left his post and molested an officer in uniform who was proceeding in an orderly manner along the street.

"At the first session of the Japanese board of investigation and court of inquiry the Japanese sentry told a story which subsequently he modified in most of its important particulars. In his earliest statement, made at the time of his arrest, the Japanese sentry had declared that Lieutenant Langdon had fired the first shot. At the court of inquiry the sentry revised this statement, and declared that Lieutenant Langdon remained on the sidewalk but that he was forced to pursue Lieutenant Langdon and that Lieutenant Langdon fired first.

"The final story and the full admission of the sentry, made after a thorough interrogation by the Japanese board of investigation and court of inquiry, was that the sentry left his post, ran across the street, three times called out 'Halt,' and that Lieutenant Langdon did not halt.

### Accidental Discharge Claimed

"The sentry said that he then took position three paces in front of Lieutenant Langdon with his rifle held at the position 'charge bayonet.' Lieutenant Langdon then stopped, according to the sentry's story, and shifted his electric pocket flash lamp to his left hand, groping with his right hand into the pocket of his overcoat. The sentry asserted that he himself then took the position 'for action' and queried Lieutenant Langdon with the words 'Russian or American?'

The sentry admitted that he was very excited. He protested that he did not intend to shoot Lieutenant Langdon, but that his purpose was to seize Lieutenant Langdon's electric flash lamp and compel him to accompany him to the guard in order that he might ascertain who the lieutenant was. He declared that he then discharged his rifle accidentally. He added that after he had discharged his rifle by accident and wounded Lieutenant Langdon in the breast, Lieutenant Langdon fired two or three revolver shots at him."

Two American uniformed men have been held up in Vladivostok by Japanese sentries since the Langdon incident, it was learned yesterday.

There is reason to believe that the State Department, in its note to the Tokyo Government, objected strongly to the Japanese practice of holding up American uniformed men in Vladivostok. The Japanese Foreign Office has not yet replied to the American note, which has been called a protest, but it is thought they will be a prompt answer, although the Tokyo authorities may be obliged to refer the American note to the War Office and the general staff for their views on certain of its phases.

### JUVENILE COURT IN MAINE

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WINDSOR, Ontario — The task which confronts law enforcement officials at the border and the extent to which they have carried out their orders from the government are both indicated by figures which have just been computed showing the number of convictions and the amount of the fines paid in this city for breach of the Ontario Temperance act during 1920.

There were 1895 cases tried here under the prohibition statute and the police court collected \$340,000 in fines during the year. The Windsor police brought 1000 cases and collected \$95,000 in fines. The inspection staff of Chief License Inspector Mousseau and later, License Inspector Spracklin, prosecuted the 895 cases and collected \$245,000. The latter sum represents what was collected in fines from those engaged in illegally transporting liquor across the international border.

### CANADIANS URGED TO SINK DIFFERENCES

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ALBANY, New York — In resolutions assuring the Lockwood committee investigating housing the support of the organization, the New York State Association of Real Estate Boards has gone on record as being in favor of giving the committee all the power it asks in the investigation of insurance companies, savings banks and other financial institutions, in order to reach the interests "higher up" in the housing situation.

## FUNDS FOR EXPORT TRADE AVAILABLE

War Finance Corporation, Received by Act of Congress, Is Prepared, Says Director, to Extend Credit Where Needed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — The War Finance Corporation, which has been revived by act of Congress, announces that it is ready to do business. In a statement issued by the director, persons, firms, corporations or associations doing business in the United States or engaged in exporting to foreign countries are informed that if they are unable to obtain funds on reasonable terms through regular banking channels, they can get advances from the War Finance Corporation, it being stipulated that the advance is made only for the purpose of assisting exportation, and shall be limited in amount to not more than the contract price for the products exported.

The aggregates of the advances made by the corporation remaining unpaid are never, at any time, to exceed \$1,000,000,000.

"Since January 5," says the director, "the corporation has been prepared to consider applications for advances that meet the terms of the law in the same manner that it considered advances prior to the suspension of its activities in May. In submitting applications for loans, applicants should set forth in detail all facts relating to their financial condition, the purposes of the proposed advances, and full information to enable the corporation to determine whether the applicants are eligible under the law and can meet its terms and conditions.

Plan Criticized

Much criticism is still heard among business men and also among members of Congress as to the wisdom of having brought back this war-time agency, and as to the difficulties in the way of its promoting foreign trade. This, it has been pointed out, could better be taken care of under the provisions of the Edge law for the incorporation of banks for international or foreign banking and financial operations.

One of the clauses of the War Finance Corporation's charter relieves the government from any responsibility for its acts for the securities that it may issue. It may, under the supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury, who is chairman of the board, issue bonds not to exceed six times the amount of its paid-in capital. Attention has been called by financial experts to the fact that since the maximum paid-in capital may reach \$500,000,000, all owned by the government as sole stockholder, the new bond base for credit operations may expand to \$3,000,000,000. The bond issues are a preferential charge on the corporation's assets; and may be made the basis for reserve note circulation in the same way as other United States bonds or notes.

Legal Responsibility

The point should be clarified, it is declared, whether the United States is to be the sole owner of a limited liability body politic and corporate, or whether, despite its immunity, the bonds shall be obligations of the United States. Since the corporation has been set on its feet as a going concern, it is beside the mark to say that it is not expedient, and the only thing to be done is to make it go as well as it can. It is fundamental, financial experts say, for the government to divest itself of an immunity which means nothing. The government could not repudiate the bonds if the corporation should get into trouble, although Section 17 of the Charter says:

"The United States shall not be liable for the payment of any bonds or other obligation, or the interest thereon issued, or incurred by the corporation, nor shall it incur any liability in respect of any act or omission of the corporation."

ONTARIO ENFORCING TEMPERANCE ACT

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BROADER HOUSING INQUIRY FAVORED

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sought power with the avowed intention of furthering the interests of farmers, declared himself as the advocate of the interests of all the people, and had not long been in office before he was engaged in a controversy with the executive of the United Farmers over some of the legislation which was being advocated in the Legislature. Latterly, the Premier has come out in uncertain terms as an advocate of a "people's party" rather than a farmers' party, and at the provincial convention of the United Farmers he reaffirmed his position. Speaking here he referred to the class trend in provincial politics and continued:

"There is no room for division. Class consciousness is a good thing, but national consciousness is better and the people should be willing to sink class interests for the national good. There is plenty of room for difference of opinion and policy, but there is no room in this country for factions. Country and town should get together. There is need for greater understanding and more sympathy. In this country there are two races, English and French, and no matter what our opinions we have to get along together and show respect for each other's rights. There is room in Ontario for great development, but our growth must not be confined to any class."

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## HOTELS AND RESORTS

### NEW ENGLAND

#### Hotel Somerset

BOSTON, MASS.

Located on Commonwealth Av. joining the famous Fenway Park

European Plan: 300 rooms with bath and en-suites.

The Hotel is especially adapted for receptions, weddings, dances and all public functions.

FRANK C. HALL, Manager

### NEW YORK

#### Prince George Hotel

5th Ave & 28th St.

## BRITISH ACCOUNT OF BATTLE OF JUTLAND

Report Considered Signally to vindicate Admiral Jellicoe—Describes Driving of German Fleet From the High Seas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—May 31, 1916, was the day of the greatest naval action of the last hundred years, the Battle of Jutland, and now, for the first time, the official records and full details of the battle have come to light. The publication of these documents and charts is considered signally to vindicate the Admiral of the Fleet, Lord Jellicoe, and should remove the ignorance which clouded the public understanding and caused doubts to be cast upon the actions of the Admiral on the great day. Jutland has been referred to as a second Trafalgar and indeed it may be considered to have had even greater effect, for on May 31, 1916, the British fleet drove its German enemy once and for all from the high seas.

The Jutland papers have made their appearance in the form of a Parliamentary Bluebook, but in a form so voluminous that an interpreter becomes essential for their comprehension by the public. It was expected, and it is still anticipated by some people, that Captain Harper will be permitted to fill that rôle, as he and his trained staff have been engaged for a year, at the request of the Admiralty, in preparing a "record" for public information. It is stated, however, that the decision of the Admiralty to publish the record has since been reversed.

### Admiral's Plans Approved

One of the most important and elucidatory documents published in the Bluebook is Lord Jellicoe's dispatch to the Admiralty, dated October 30, 1914. In this the Admiral set forth the methods he considered likely to be employed by the Germans in fleet action, and his plans for meeting them. These plans were approved by the Admiralty on November 7, 1914, and thus became the battle orders for the fighting fleets, and the battle of Jutland was fought in strict accordance with them.

In his letter of October 30, Lord Jellicoe foreshadowed the possibility of being actually necessary to delay, intentionally, the bringing of the fleet to close action for some time, on account of the opportunity which the mine and the submarine gave to the enemy for the preparation of a trap on a large scale. Thus it is made clear that the "turn away" of the battle fleet at Jutland, for which Lord Jellicoe has been so freely blamed, was in fact part of the approved battle-plan. Moreover, the Admiral had said in his dispatch of October 30 to the Admiralty, that his "turn away" tactics, "if not understood may bring odium upon me," but he added that, "so long as I have the confidence of their lordships, I intend to pursue what is, in my considered opinion, the proper course, to defeat and annihilate the enemy's battle-fleet, without regard to unstructured criticism."

### Admiral Beatty's Signal

Another of the Jutland papers around which much interest circulated is that containing Admiral Beatty's signal to Admiral Jellicoe, between 7 and 8 o'clock on the evening of the 31st of May. The message timed 7:45 p.m. ran as follows: "Urgent. Submit van of battleships follow battle-cruisers. We can then cut off whole of enemy's battle fleet." In reply to this, as soon as the message was deciphered, which was logged at 8:14 p.m. on the Iron Duke, Admiral Jellicoe signaled the second battle squadron to follow the battle cruisers. The hour 8:7 p.m. was noted by the King George V as the time this order was received, but discrepancies in the times noted when messages were deciphered and received occur regularly throughout the reports.

The second battle squadron proceeded to the support of the battle cruisers, but at 8:45 p.m. the squadron wirelessed the commander-in-chief: "Urgent. Our battle cruisers are not in sight." At 9:07 p.m., however, the second battle squadron reported that they had sighted the battle cruisers bearing W. N. W. and steering S. W. Admiral Beatty, in his own dispatch regarding the operations at this period, stated that he continued on a southwesterly course with his light cruisers until 9:24 p.m. Sighting nothing further, he assumed that the British Fleet had established itself between the enemy and his base. Partly in view of the gathering darkness and from the fact that the strategical position made it appear certain that the enemy would be located at daylight under the most favorable circumstances, Admiral Beatty did not consider it desirable or proper to close with the enemy battle fleet during the dark hours. He therefore conformed to the course of the fleet (south).

### Intelligence Service Good

A further point of interest which has been disclosed through the "bluebook," is the efficiency of the intelligence service of the British Admiralty. The Germans put to sea at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of May 31, 1916, but early the previous day the Admiralty preparations for meeting them had been initiated. The Commander-in-Chief Grand Fleet, and the Vice-Admiral Commanding Battle Cruiser Fleet, were informed accordingly by telegram, and instructed, "You should concentrate to Eastward to Long Forties ready for eventualities." Admiral Jellicoe was also informed that 80 enemy

## BERLIN HOTELS AT WAR WITH THE LAW

Many Close Their Restaurants  
Owing to Demand of Authorities That Hotels Observe the Food Rationing Regulations

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—The task of discovering the enemy's high sea fleet was given to Admiral Beatty, who left Rosyth with six battle cruisers, 14 light cruisers and 27 destroyers, supported by four battleships of the Queen Elizabeth class. His undertaking was entirely successful, though accomplishment came when the day was well advanced. As soon as they were sighted, the five German battle cruisers turned to the south. Beatty forthwith kept his hold upon them and maintained a stiff fight, until he had fulfilled his task of discovering the German battle fleet. During the process the battle cruisers Indefatigable and the Queen Mary were lost.

### German Fleet Sighted

Having sighted the German battle fleet, Admiral Beatty fell back upon the battle squadrons which were coming down from the north, and from which he had necessarily separated himself very considerably. The battleships of the Queen Elizabeth class were left to keep the enemy engaged. Admiral von Scheer ordered a "general chase," during which his ships were severely punished, though he witnessed at the same time what he regarded as a brilliant maneuver—Beatty's crossing of the German "T."

It would seem at this period of events, the British intelligence service was somewhat inadequate, and it was with difficulty and delay that Admiral Jellicoe gained accurate information as to the position of the enemy. On obtaining it, after 6 p.m. order was given for deployment of the fleet, the commander-in-chief endeavored to close with the enemy, and in a very short time the enemy was "in the soup," as they later described it. Action was maintained for a little over an hour and then the enemy was lost sight of, even by the battle cruisers, partly owing to the failing light, and partly to the effective smoke screens which the Germans put out from their destroyers.

### Hotels Stock Foodstuffs

The inactivity of the authorities in this matter during the summer months apparently led the hotel keepers to believe the regulations of rationing had become ineffective, with the result that they purchased illicitly vast stocks of foodstuffs and prepared meals which gratified the palates of their guests.

The "war," as the press calls it, of the government against the hotels began few weeks back, when armed policemen raided some of the principal establishments, "occupied" the telephone exchanges, searched the kitchens and coal cellars and seized the cash books. The sequel to the raids was the arrest and imprisonment of several hotel directors.

Alarmed at the action of the authorities the Berlin Hotel Keepers Union hastily summoned a meeting of members at which angry speeches of protest were made. The best point made came from Dr. Bieffler, a Reichstag deputy, who complained that the authorities only took action against hotels which had been "denounced," mentioning the case of the Hotel Astoria, the informer against which had been a dismissed servant, and the case of the Central Hotel, whose manager had received a letter from a blackmailer demanding 2000 marks under threat of informing the police of irregularities in the rationing. After a prolonged discussion the following resolution was passed: "The proprietors of the principal Berlin hotels and restaurants pledge themselves to close their establishments and to keep them closed until it is possible for them to carry on business without breaking the state and municipal food regulations."

From the Battle of Jutland the British Admiralty has learned considerably. Admiral Jellicoe in a letter to the Admiralty, under date June 18, 1916, mentions some important facts which emerged from the action. The fact that the fifth battle squadron was unable to increase its distance from the German ships, when steaming at their utmost speed, came as an unpleasant surprise. It was evident that all the German ships possessed a speed much in excess of that for which they were nominally designed.

**Lessons Learned**  
The facts contributing to the loss of the Queen Mary and the Indefatigable, the Admiral considered to be the indifferent armor protection of the battle cruisers, and the disadvantage under which the vessels labored with regard to light. The gunnery of the German battle cruisers, in the early stages, was of a very high standard. The German organization at night was also good. Their system of recognition signals was excellent, whilst that of the British was reported as practically nil. The German searchlights were superior and their firing at night gave excellent results. Under night conditions the British acknowledged that they had much to learn from the Germans.

In an appendix published in the Parliamentary Bluebook, there is given the report of Admiral von Scheer, commander-in-chief of the German high sea fleet, to the Kaiser. In this it is stated that two enterprises were planned for the German fleet for the end of May, 1916, one against the English coast and the other north of the Danish coast. Owing to unfavorable weather, von Scheer decided to go north without aerial escort. "U" boats reported that the British forces would leave their ports on May 31 or June 1, but the German patrols were unable to give any idea of the plans of the British fleet. Five airships were then sent out but they were unable to sight either the British or the German fleet and did not even observe that a battle was developing from 5:20 in the afternoon of May 31, the day the German fleets left their bases.

Admiral von Scheer describes how the British fleet was reinforced by four or five bigger ships, which, excelling with their rapid and accurate fighting, gravely endangered the Germans. By means of two torpedo attacks von Scheer was, however, enabled to gain protection. Meanwhile the German main squadron proceeded in the direction of the Hornsrip and is stated to have lost touch with the British on the morning of the first of June.

### ELECTIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office  
CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony.—The Prime Minister, General Smuts, in view of the existing political situation, recently advised the Governor-General to dissolve Parliament at an early date. To this his Royal Highness agreed. It was proposed to fix the

poll for February, 1921. The election of senators by the members of the Provincial Council and the new members of the House of Assembly for the respective provinces will be held as soon thereafter as possible, and the new Parliament will probably be called together on March 4, 1921.

## INVESTIGATION OF BURNING OF CORK

Impartial Civil Inquiry Demanded Into Destruction in the City  
—Threat of Excommunication of Those Guilty Objected To

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—The conflict between the public prosecutor, representing the government, and the Berlin hotel keepers is at the moment of writing only in an initial stage, and a settlement is not expected for some weeks. The hotel keepers, as mentioned in a brief cable, have decided to close nearly 150 hotel restaurants and eating houses, and if their threats prove founded the hotel keepers of the rest of Germany will rally to their support. The conflict was caused by the determination of the Berlin municipal authorities, in this matter the instrument of the government, that hotel keepers as well as the general public should observe the food rationing regulations. At the present moment flour, sugar, milk and butter are the only rationed foodstuffs, the following quantities per person being allowed: Butter, 50 grams weekly; flour, one half pound weekly; sugar, one pound and a half monthly; milk is only for infants. The authorities say that so far as the rationing of foodstuffs is concerned the hotel keepers must conform to the regulations, but they contend with great show of reason that since meat, potatoes, vegetables and margarine are not rationed there should be no difficulty in the way of the provision in hotels of good substantial meals.

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## THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

## MADRID THEATER SEASON

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—The season in Madrid, so far as it has progressed, has been peculiarly interesting. Lacking some of its strongest and most familiar features, there have been important changes and attractive novelties.

A notable omission is the absence of any important new work by Benavente. There is curiosity in this matter as to the next tendency to be shown by this most eminent dramatist of changing moods and styles and themes. Last season, with "Una Señora" and "Una pobre mujer" he took us to the very depths of bitter cynicism; hardly anything more somber, with scarcely a moment of relief, could be imagined than that last work of his that Guerrero produced on the great occasion of her benefit night.

Benavente can hardly move farther in this direction, and his history indicates that the time has come for another change in his themes and treatment. What effect has the new state of the world and Spain upon him, and how will he give expression to his sentiments? Truly the times were never better for the cynic, and Benavente will always be cynical, but has he not reached his own limit in this direction?

By the way, there was lately some news that this foremost dramatist of Spain, who is becoming increasingly known and appreciated abroad, but not yet as much as surely he should be, has been staged this winter in new places, where he had not been before. One is informed that his masterpiece, "Los intereses cretinos," has been produced in a London suburb, in translation of course, and that "La Malquerida" has been performed at the National Theater of Belgrado.

Pedro Muñoz Seca, the most popular writer of brilliant light comedies, who, following upon the best Spanish traditions, has established himself as the most prolific of the modern playwrights, has also been somewhat slack this season, though he had a little new work to begin with. But there is a great quantity of his comparatively recent writing that, it would seem, needs to be given more publicity before anything else takes its place. What may be called the Muñoz Seca vogue was strongly in evidence at the opening of the season when one found four of his comedies being acted in different theaters on the same night. According to the Spanish custom, his fame is already recognized in his native town of Puerto de Santa María near Cádiz where the municipal council has just attached a commemorative stone to the house where he was born, the occasion being celebrated with various festivities organized by the literary people in those parts.

As to the companies in possession of the theaters, there are two main features of a somewhat negative character, one being that María Guerrero and Fernando Díaz de Mendoza, being in South America once more, are not in occupation of the Princesa, and will not be seen here again until the spring. The news from Buenos Aires is to the usual effect that they have achieved more brilliant successes there, particularly in a new tragedy in verse with the title of "Evora," the work of the poet, Eduardo Marquina. It is declared to be a very intense piece of work, and to have been received with enormous enthusiasm. The new theater that Guerrero and Díaz de Mendoza are having built for them-selves at Buenos Aires is nearing completion, and will be ready for their occupation very shortly. It is supposed that it, as is believed, King Alfonso makes the much discussed visit to the Argentine within the next few months. Guerrero and her husband will so arrange matters that the opening will take place on that great occasion, and that His Majesty will be present.

In the place of its proper tenants, there is for the season at the most fashionable theater of Madrid a company led by the distinguished actor, Francisco Morano, who during the summer was playing with remarkable success at San Sebastián. In his company there are as leading ladies, Amparo P. Villegas, daughter of one who was well known as a journalist in Madrid, writing under the pseudonym of "Zeda," and Carmen López, while other members of the company include Julia Salas, Raquel Martínez, Purita Fernández, Concha Acuña, Angeles Somavilla, Sofía and Angelita Morano (daughters of the leader of the company), Paco Fuentes, López Silva, Llorente Morano, Herrero, Calvera, Castillo, Perredón and Solero. They opened with the four-act play by Pérez Galdós, "Amor y Clenca," and in their program were included "El oculto tormento" by Plaiva y Roca, "El oceano de los demonios" by Avelina, "El condenado" by Pármeno, "Vivir" by Enrique López Alarcón, "El milagro del Corazón" by Andrés de Prada y Miquel, "De la Noche a la mañana" by Fernández del Villar, "Ray y Señor," by Pous and Pages, "Como Señor de Edimburgo" by Aranaz, and one or two new plays of importance.

The other of the negative features, as they are called, is that the partnership between the greatest favorites, Enrique Horras and Margarita Xirgu, has, for the time being at all events, come to an end. It is to be regretted. As one of the most serious actors of modern Spain—and many would be disposed to use the superlative absolutely in appraising him—Horras is a great figure in the present-day theater, while the natural and inevitable successor of Xirgu has for long been acclaimed as María Guerrero. Their collaboration has been so brilliant and so much appreciated that their separation cannot be considered as anything but a considerable loss.

Meanwhile Horras has taken the

Centro Teatral and gathered his own company round about him, the list of his assistants including Conchita Bravo, María Canejo, Adela Calderón, Ana Gimeno, Amelia Grado, Matilde Llopis, Carmen Muñoz, Franco Muñoz, Ascension Vivero, Manuel Domínguez Luna, Ramón Gutiérrez, Luis de Luin, Francisco Ortega, Luis Ramírez, Alberto Romeo, Ruiz Tatay, José Tello, José Frescolí and Francisco Urquijo. It seems to be a custom of companies devoting themselves to serious drama to pay homage to the memory and achievements of Pérez Galdós at the outset, and Horras began his new venture with "El abuelo."

Perhaps the cares of management, such as they may be, are responsible for the fact that Benavente gives us no important new work just at present, though it is believed that the omission will soon be satisfied. When last year Benavente, with Ricardo Calvo as his chief actor, made his formal bid for the ranquing of the Teatro Espanol, which is the municipal theater and the foremost classical theater of all Spain, the people, knowing their Benavente of the mood and impulses, and realizing that this affair followed fast on his experience as a deputy in the Cortes, which had pleased him little, hardly imagined that he would go on with management for long, and it was with a little apprehension that the municipal council awarded him the season at the Espanol, upon his protestations that the fine program he proposed would be well and duly fulfilled. But in this Benavente has beaten his critics, and this year he came forward again with his candidature for the theater, relying mainly on the same artistic support as before, Ricardo Calvo with Francisco Fuentes being his leading actors, and the brilliant young Carmen Ruiz Moragas, who among all the new school of Spanish actresses seems to give the greatest promise.

The company is a strong one and is well maintaining the standard of production at the Espanol where the Madridians constantly fill this most spacious house. Carmen Seco, José Boixader, Encarnación Lara, Pilar Fernández, María Reina, Pepita Velázquez, María Fuentes, Matilde Pallares, Julia Calvo, Concepción Estrella, María Calvo, Fernando Pérez, Pedro Guirao, Rafael Calvo, José Román, Manuel Gutiérrez, Delfín Jerez, Ramón Puga, Alfredo Corenella, Emilio Carrera, Carlos Viana and José Carrascosa are among the players in the company.

There is a certain maintenance of the tendency that has been exhibited in recent seasons toward the production of translations of the best work of modern foreign dramatists, particularly the French, but it is not quite so pronounced this year as formerly and on the whole there is a feeling that the Madrid theater is to be congratulated on the circumstance. Doubtless Spain has much to learn from the drama of other countries, but the Spanish theater has always been a thing very much of itself and has been no worse for the fact. Its development has been very individualistic, and though it may be that it needs to widen its ideas and refine some of its methods it would be unfortunate if its natural growth were to be much impeded by too strong foreign influences.

It is bad enough to find some of the most popular theaters giving way to the cines; others of what remain devote themselves to any extent to exotic drama the prospect may be disagreeable. Of course, a little of it in moderation is good for the public performers, and authors, and in the general opinion the last named will have more to gain from the study of foreign models. The adaptations from the French that have been presented so far this season have achieved little popularity. On the other hand, Bernard Shaw has for the first time been given a chance in Spain, his "Pygmalion," translated by Mr. Julio Brouta, a well-known Madrid journalist, and produced excellently by Mr. Martínez Sierra at the Esala, with Catalina Barcena in the chief part, being one of the most striking successes of the season. G. B. S. has quite taken the fancy of the Madrilenian theater-going public and more of his work will be seen in the capital soon, indeed it is already in preparation.

THE NORWICH PLAYERS  
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NORWICH, England.—One of the most striking features of present day theatrical England is the number of semi-professional companies that are springing up for the performance of plays of a high artistic standard. Not the least interesting of these is the Guild known as "The Norwich Players," which was founded as early as 1910 under the enthusiastic leadership of Mr. Nugent Monck. Mr. Monck gained his own experience under William Poel, who for decades past has devoted his time and energy to performances of Elizabethan plays which should reproduce as nearly as possible Elizabethan conditions.

This point of view Nugent Monck not only followed but, as Shakespeare himself would say, he seemed at first inclined to "better his instruction." The idea of the Norwich Players being to throw the stage back as nearly as possible to the limitations of Shakespeare's day. For this purpose they use an open stage, and conform in the matters of lighting and scenery to the strict ideas of this order of retrograde reformers.

Achieving their first success in the revival of old morality plays, they ventured upon the works of Shakespeare himself, and by 1914 had established quite a reputation in Stratford-on-Avon and even in London, though oddly enough, Norwich has shown itself skeptical toward the efforts of its fellow townsmen. So much so has this been the case, that the Guild has

had to modify its views and so far yield to the desire of the public as to include old comedies, such as "The School for Scandal" and "The Beggar's Opera" in its repertory, even opening its gates to present-day authors with a performance of Shaw's "Candida."

One interesting feature of their policy is that they limit themselves to the production of one play a month, but this monthly bill is put on for a run of six nights and a matinee. This is an arrangement that other societies might follow with advantage, as it gives a chance for the enthusiastic amateurs to rehearse in advance and without undue pressure.

MARTIN HARVEY IN "DAVID GARRICK"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
Sir John Martin Harvey in "David Garrick," a comedy by Tom Robertson, presented in Ottawa, Ontario. The cast: David Garrick . . . . . Martin Harvey; Simon Ingot . . . . . Gordon McLeod; Sir Charles . . . . . Arthur Cheaney; Mr. Smith . . . . . Alfred Ibbsley; Mr. Jones . . . . . Eugene Wellesley; William . . . . . L. S. Danley; George . . . . . Victor Watts Weston; Mrs. Smith . . . . . Marie Lind; Miss Araminta Brown . . . . . Mary Gray; Ada Ingot . . . . . N. de Silva

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Sir John Martin Harvey is beginning another Canadian tour. After playing in Halifax and Montreal he brought his company to Ottawa with a repertoire of Robertson's "David Garrick" and Maeterlinck's "The Burgomaster of Stilemonde."

On his opening night Ottawa gave him a stirring welcome. The house was holiday mood and laughed like school children over the somewhat thudbare humor of Tom Robertson's comedy and when it was all over they recalled Sir John again and again and refused to be satisfied until he had made them a speech. This augurs well for the success of the tour for Ottawa playgoers have no reputation for undue enthusiasm nor prodigality of play-going.

It is interesting to see a play of this type once more with its soft music and spoken asides if only to realize the enormous progress that stagecraft has made during the last 30 years. Perhaps most of us had forgotten the artificiality and sentimentality of "David Garrick" and it was rather a shock to find that this was the same play we used to await patiently for hours outside the Criterion pit door in London to see when Sir Charles Wyndham was playing it. Now it reminds us of nothing more masterly than our own dabbling in amateur theatricals when we labored through "Caste" or plunged enthusiastically into "Our Boys."

Martin Harvey has set such a high standard for himself by his performances as Hamlet, Richard III and Sidney Carton that we have grown to expect only the best from him. He played Garrick easily enough and without straining after effect but it must be admitted that he altogether failed to give us a hint of the character of David Garrick the greatest of all eighteenth century actors, the center of every gayety, a man brimming over with wit and fire. Garrick was a veritable adventurer in life, taking its knocks with its ha'pence, glorying in its romance, and reveling in its enthusiasms. This is how Wyndham played Garrick and this is what we loved to see, but Martin Harvey endowed him with all the aloofness of Hamlet and a kind of Bourbon dignity which never gained our sympathy.

It could never have occurred to so serious-minded a gentleman as this to embark on the madcap escapade of attempting to cure Simon Ingot's daughter of her infatuation for him by coming to their dinner party and pretending to have dined and supped not wisely, but altogether too well—he would rather have prated of a nun— and so the famous after dinner scene did not carry conviction.

Martin Harvey's Garrick did not stir our pity at all and again his disconcerted Sidney Carton has stirred it. The task of disillusioning Ada was unmitigated misery for him. As Wyndham played the part Garrick's irrepresible humor and artistic satisfaction in a thing well done, though it achieve his own undoing mingled with the tragedy and heightened it.

It was perhaps, chiefly Miss de Silva's fault that this scene was not more convincing. She failed to convey a suspicion of all that Garrick's conduct must have meant to Ada Ingot, as she saw her dreams vanish before her eyes. In the first act her expressions of affection for Garrick were the merest vaporings of a stage-struck schoolgirl, and in the second she watched his attempt to make her dispise him with the amount of bored attention one might bestow on a fifth clown at a circus. With Ada Ingot so completely at her ease it was obviously impossible for the rest of us to feel properly uncomfortable.

The Ingot's friends, the Smiths, the Browns and Mr. Jones played their part in the recognized farcical manner though it is difficult to see just what is gained by making the burlesque quite so broad, except that the audience enjoyed it immensely. Mr. Gordon McLeod played Squire Chivey, Ada's cousin and Davy's friend, with sincerity and skill. It was not a difficult part but no scene in the play was so convincing as the one where he unwittingly exposed all his uncle's schemes by describing Garrick's broken-hearted arrival at the tavern after spending the evening in falsifying his character to his adored stranger for the sake of a promise given in ignorance.

The play proved very popular in Ottawa and even in London, though oddly enough, Norwich has shown itself skeptical toward the efforts of its fellow townsmen. So much so has this been the case, that the Guild has

## ARTHUR BOURCHIER

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—An actor's work is usually determined to a certain extent by his appearance. A man with physical characteristics recalling the grim determination of his ancestor, Oliver Cromwell, Arthur Bourchier has not the physique of a "jeune premier" and one is not surprised to hear that his first appearance on the professional stage was an unsuccess-  
ful one. If one were speaking of the intelligence of the English stage one could not immediately name Bourchier. Like the English soldier he hides his light under a simple exterior and only after experience does one learn to expect from him a capable judgment on every point of his work, though he seems to arrive at his opinions by some short cut of his own, never attempting an elaborate verbal analysis. He is not at all given to talking about his work. He knows what he wants and quietly goes his way to get it.

While the stage remains a vehicle for acting, Arthur Bourchier will be a prominent figure on it. His vitality is of immense value in that difficult process, known in stage parlance as "getting a scene over." Nowadays when under-acting has been to the fore, here in England, for so long, drama is likely to take its turn on the upper side of fortune's wheel. If so, Arthur Bourchier may get his chance to show the modern playgoer how he can combine the refinement of the English school with the vigor of the continental stage. He is, perhaps, the only actor in London who could sustain one of the roles of those powerful Italian plays which have solved the difficulty of uniting realism with the breadth and atmosphere of the classic drama. That bulldog simplicity in Bourchier, already referred to, which seems incompatible with the modern dialogue play of the Shaw-Wilde-Milne type, would then come into its own.

One noticeable point about Bourchier's work is that it is remembered for its own sake rather than for his. Old playgoers, talking together, will say, "Do you remember du Maurier in 'Raffles'?" "Do you remember Hawtrey in 'General John Regan'?" recalling the actor and the part, rather than the play. But they will speak of "Brother Officers," or "The Arm of the Law" as a play, and the details of all the big scenes will be clear to them. They will have thought of the play as a play—not of the actor as a man. That this is a tribute to his acting may not even occur to them. The British soldier is a very homely figure. No hero of romance. Just a plain, blunt person, but he has a habit of succeeding.

## "KING LEAR" AT THE "OLD VIC"

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

LONDON, England.—He is a bold man who undertakes the production of "King Lear." Complete success, under modern conditions, is almost impossible. If not the greatest, it is certainly the most tremendous of Shakespeare's tragedies. There is nothing like it except the Orestes trilogy. But *Eschylus* had the advantage of a theater built for such immensities. By the remoteness of the audience, the conventional masks, the elevating busts, his actors lost the details of their humanity and retained only the essentials. They became the mouthpieces of elemental passions and forces. In the theater of today where the player is almost within hand-shaking distance of the stalls and at the mercy of the opera-glass, only great genius can sustain the heroic rôle. And "King Lear" is not a play with a hero, but a play wholly heroic. One feels that it should be acted not only by men and women of genius but by men and women nine feet high.

Nothing daunted, the management of the Old Vic has attempted the impossible, and though they have not achieved it, they have contrived a production which does not obscure the greatness of the play. The scenic effects, simply and broadly conceived, were very good; the storm (with a real wind) was more effective than most stage storms. Mr. Robert Atkins played as Lear gave much of the dignity and more of the pathos of the part: he was least adequate in conveying a sense of the tremendous royalty from which Lear fell. Mr. Rupert Harvey, as the blunt and faithful Kent, was admirable. There was a virile quality in his acting which was lacking in the representations of Cornwall, Albany and Gloucester. Mr. Cyril Sowden was a satisfying Edmund to the eye. He erred in taking the audience into his confidence. His soliloquies should have been the mantic utterances of the average theatergoer of that year. Now that the theater is being taken more seriously, it might bear revision.

The best performance was that of Mr. Andrew Leigh as the Fool, who, after all, with Kent and Cordelia—played with considerable charm by Miss Mary Sumner—is the most human, person in the tragedy. Mr. Leigh gave him not only humor but a whimsical, childlike pathos, and made him a perfect fool to the passion-driven King.

Least satisfactory were Goneril, Miss Florence Saunders, and Regan, Miss Isabelle Venner. Goneril bridled and Regan pouted; whereas they should have been splendid and elemental in their wickedness. Goneril especially is a part for a great actress. One would like to see Mrs. Patrick Campbell in it.

But, adequate or not, the acting was always sincere; and the play, if not ideally rendered, was not marred. One felt that if in an imperfect production it was so moving, perfectly played it would be overwhelming.

People nowadays are inclined to

dominance that makes itself felt when he is on the stage. He attracts attention to himself instinctively, having at his command all those resources of technique at which it is the fashion nowadays to sneer. He cannot help being clear and effective. He is a competent actor and understands his work. He does not pose. On the contrary, the effect he produces is entirely unstudied, and he has the art of speaking his lines as if the words came to his lips as the thought entered his head. He has a curious knack of not seeming as clever as he really is. If one were speaking of the intelligence of the English stage one could not immediately name Bourchier.

One interesting feature of their policy is that they limit themselves to the production of one play a month, but this monthly bill is put on for a run of six nights and a matinee. This is an arrangement that other societies might follow with advantage, as it gives a chance for the enthusiastic amateurs to rehearse in advance and without undue pressure.

He played variety of parts in the Oxford University Dramatic Society, ranging from Brutus and Macbeth to Box or Cox in Sir Arthur Sullivan's musical version of the old farce, and this versatility has stood him in good stead on the boards, where he has had signal success in roles as widely different as Dr. Johnson, Henry VIII, Old Bill, and that grubby man in possession who held the fate of Tilly of Bloomsbury at the Apollo, London, in his horny hands.

Arthur Bourchier takes rather a unique position among actor-managers in England, for his success is due to his acting, pure and simple. Other men have become popular favorites by reason of their appearance and personal charm, or because their productions have been artistically gorgeous. Bourchier has been content to give good stage plays, produced in an adequate manner, and he has won his success as an actor sheerly by the cleverness of his acting. He has had no ax to grind, no theories to exemplify. He typifies the common sense of the stage, and deeply interested himself in acting as acting, he steers the middle course of sanity, and all unconsciously, has accomplished the difficult of uniting realism with the breadth and atmosphere of the classic drama. That bulldog simplicity in Bourchier, already referred to, which seems incompatible with the modern dialogue play of the Shaw-Wilde-Milne type, would then come into its own.

One noticeable point about Bourchier's work is that it is remembered for its own sake rather than for his. Old playgoers, talking together, will say, "Do you remember du Maurier in 'Raffles'?" "Do you remember Hawtrey in 'General John Regan'?"

Arthur Bourchier is still the middle course of sanity, and the details of all the big scenes will be clear to them. They will have thought of the play as a play—not of the actor as a man. That this is a tribute to his acting may not even occur to them. The British soldier is a very homely figure. No hero of romance. Just a plain, blunt person, but he has a habit of succeeding.

It is the more remarkable because

## ALFRED CAPUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—While less worthy plays occupied uptown theaters, "Mixed Marriage" traveled daily for a time recently between the Times Square Theater where it played matinees, and the tiny Bramhall Playhouse, far to the south of the regular theatrical district, where evening performances were given. To anyone interested in questioning whether theaters are meant for the many or for the few, this presents an interesting spectacle.

"We give strictly confidential performances at the Bramhall," Augustin Duncan remarked to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "and at the Times Square we expand just like a musician changing from pianissimo to fortissimo."

Since Mr. Duncan is both producer and one of the leading players of the "Mixed Marriage" company, he has taken a keen interest in studying the audiences in the two theaters. "People in the audience may, as has been suggested, find subtleties in the performances at the Bramhall that are missed in the bigger theater," he observed. "But it seems far more important to me that in the larger theater it takes three minutes longer to play the second act. That's because

## THE HOME FÓRUM

## Abraham and the Pharaohs

If any reliance is to be placed on the length of time ascribed to the Hyksos dominion in the valley of the Nile and if we are still to hold to the old belief of Christendom and see in the Hebrew wanderer into Egypt the Abram who contended against Chedor-lamer and the subject kings of Babylon, it would have been about two centuries after the settlement of the Asiatic conquerors in the Delta that Abraham and Sarah arrived at their court. The court was doubtless held at Zoan, the modern San. Here was the Hyksos capital, and its proximity to the Asiatic frontier of Egypt made it easy of access to a traveler from Palestine. We are told in the Book of Numbers (xlii 22) that Hebron was built seven years before Zoan in Egypt; and it may be that the building here referred to was that which caused Zoan to become the seat of the Hyksos power.

After the Hyksos conquest Asiatic migration must naturally have largely increased. Between northern Egypt and Palestine there must have been a constant passage to and fro. The rulers of the land of the Nile were now themselves of Asiatic extraction, and it may be that the language of Palestine was spoken in the court of the Pharaoh. At all events, the emigrant from Canaan no longer found himself as alien and a stranger in "the land of Ham." His own kin were now supreme and a welcome was assured to him whenever he might choose to come. The subject population tilled their fields for the benefit of their foreign lords, and the benefit was shared by the inhabitants of Canaan. In case of famine, Palestine could now look to the never-failing soil of Egypt for its supply of corn.

It, therefore, Abraham lived in the age when northern Egypt was subject to the rule of the Hyksos Pharaohs, nothing was more natural than for him, an Asiatic emigrant into Canaan, to wander into Egypt when the corn of Palestine had failed. He would but be following in the wake of that larger Asiatic migration which led to the rise of the Hyksos dynasties themselves.—"The Egypt of the Hebrews and Herodotus," Professor Sayce.

## The April Rain!

The April rain! The April rain!  
I hear the pleasant sound,  
Now soft and still, like gentle dew,  
Now drenching all the ground.  
Pray tell me why an April shower  
Is pleasant to see  
Than falling drops of other rain?  
I'm sure it is to me.

—Seba Smith.

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## Scientific Certainty

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CERTAINTY about spiritual things is impossible to the carnal mind. So it was that in the synagogue "they were astonished at his doctrine; for he taught them as one that had authority, and not as the scribes."

Undoubtedly the scribes tried also to speak with authority. Falling, because of their own uncertainty, they nevertheless opposed Jesus' teachings. To excuse its own vagueness, ignorance often discourages an energetic search for truth. "Do not try to fathom the universe"; "God, in His inscrutable wisdom, has hidden these things from man"; "The Bible contains truth, but may not now be understood in its entirety"—these and similar suggestions must frequently be overcome. So it is that the Christian Scientist is sometimes looked on as presuming, because he claims to have glimpsed the truth about God and man; so it is that Science and Health meet with disfavor in many quarters, because it is also a "Key to the Scriptures," and the Scriptures, said reactionary thought, must remain locked. So it is that many people have objected to the application of the name Science to religion, on the ground that religion is a thing of emotional ecstasy rather than of exact knowledge—of the heart, that is, but not of the head. The trouble is that religious beliefs which will not stand the test of honest reasoning are apt to do a man very little good. Religion is the one thing, above all other things, about which we should strive to be certain.

Nowadays, perhaps, people who pride themselves on being "broad-minded" sometimes fear certainty about religion as dangerously approaching dogmatism. As a matter of fact, the only dangerous thing is the human mind itself, whether "broad" or "narrow." Because the materialistic theory of the Middle Ages tried absurdly to be certain about such things as the weight of an angel, modern thought swings to the other extreme, and calls it impious to be certain at all. To be materially definite, of course, is impossible. To be scientifically certain of the existence and operation of undivining spiritual laws is not only possible, but necessary.

As G. K. Chesterton puts it, with a flash of insight, in "Orthodoxy": "A man was meant to be doubtful about himself, and undoubting about the truth; this has been exactly reversed. Nowadays the part of a man that a man does assert is exactly the part he ought not to assert—himself. The part he doubts is exactly the part he ought not to doubt—the Divine Reason." Usually the carnal mind doubts because it realizes its own limitations, and is jealous of being supplanted by the unlimited reflection of the Mind, "which was also in Christ Jesus." A man doubts the divine exactly as the human asserts it.

It may be well enough to doubt until the truth is reached. We ask questions in order to reach certainties; but while we begin with questions, we must not stop there. We must truly expect to find answers. Mr. Chesterton, again, sees this: "We have looked for questions in the darkest corners, and on the wildest peaks. We have found all the questions that can be found. It is time we gave up looking for questions, and began looking for answers."

The essential thing, of course, is to find the right answers. And how are we to know that they are right? In exactly the way in which we know an answer in mathematics is right: by proof. Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer of Christian Science, says in the preface to Science and Health, page viii, "The question, What is Truth, is answered by demonstration,—by healing both disease and sin; and this demonstration shows that Christian healing confers the most health and makes the best men."

Truth proved in this way cannot be doubted. It is never vague, but neither is it dogmatic. Dogmatism, like vagueness, is strictly a product of the human mind, and has nothing to do with Science. There is nothing dogmatic about the statement, in the Science of Christianity, that "All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all" (Science and Health, p. 468), just as there is nothing dogmatic about the statement in the rules of mathematics that three times three are nine. Both statements can be proved.

Therefore the idea that man is not meant to know, exactly or scientifically, all that is true is a lie seeking to hinder progress by posing in the guise of humility. Nowhere in the Bible is there authority for such a belief. One thing only man is not to know—evil. Wisdom does not advise the study of unrighteousness. As Paul puts it, "I would have you wise unto that which is good, and simple concerning evil." In both the Old and the New Testament there are not only admonitions to seek for knowledge of God, good, but promises that it shall be found. "And ye shall seek me, and find me, when ye shall search for me with all your heart." But the Comforter, which is the Holy Ghost, whom the Father shall send in my name, he shall teach you all things, and bring all things to your remembrance, whatsoever I have said unto you."

"This Comforter," says Mrs. Eddy on page 55 of Science and Health, the Christian Science textbook, "I understand to be Divine Science." In their textbook Christian Scientists know that they have a "Key to the Scriptures," which brings all things to their remembrance; that through demonstration of the Science there contained they shall truly be taught all things.

Most comforting of all, they know that the real man, created by divine Mind, already knows the whole truth and nothing but the truth, and cannot escape his heritage of scientific certainty. The only necessity is stated on page 496 of Science and Health: "Hold perpetually this thought—that it is the spiritual idea, the Holy Ghost and Christ, which enables you to demonstrate, with scientific certainty, the rule of healing, based upon its divine Principle, Love, underlying, overlying, and encompassing all true being."

that, lifted high above the common world, its battlements dimly outlined against the golden heavens. Almost a vision can we fancy the exquisite picture, and as we gaze we should hardly be surprised to see it melt away, dissolving with cloud pageantry like Prospero's airy palaces, leaving no wrack behind. France numbers many walled-in towns, none are so perfect or so beautifully placed as this little metropolis in mid-heaven. Above verdant plain, winding river, and scattered villages, towers medieval Carcassonne, its proudest twin, the

six-and-twenty towers, named after the different letters of the alphabet. As we went along, he surprised me occasionally by repeating apt and beautiful quotations from the poets, ranging easily from Shakespeare and George Herbert to those of our own day. He did this as naturally as if he were thinking aloud, and their true and beautiful words were the best expression he could find for what he was thinking or feeling. To be sure he called Byron "my Lord Byron," and pronounced the name of Goethe strictly in accordance with the Eng-

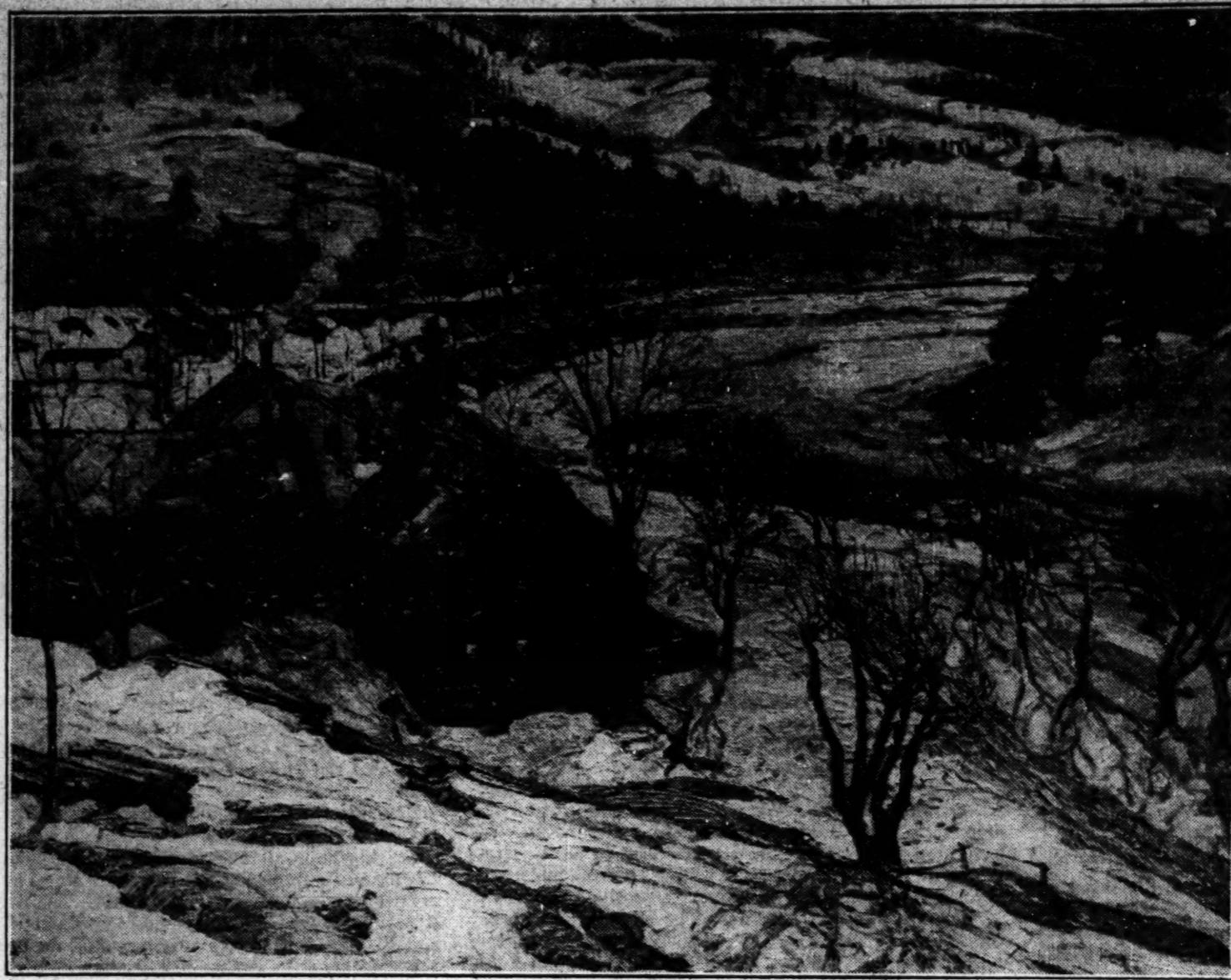
## Reading

As one who on some well-known landscape looks  
Be it alone, or with some dear friend nigh.  
Each day beholdeth fresh variety,  
New harmonies of hills and trees, and brooks—  
So is it with the worthiest choice of books,  
And oftentimes read: if thou no meaning spy.  
Deem there is meaning wanting in thine eyes;  
We are so fured from judgment by the crooks  
And winding ways of covert fantasy,  
Or turned unwittingly down beaten tracks  
Of our foregone conclusions, that we see,  
In our want, the writer's misdeemed lacks;  
It is with true books as with nature, each  
New day of living doth new insight teach.

—Lowell.

## Sunset View From Mont Blanc

A wonderful but unpromising sunset closed the day, the sun sinking to rest amidst a chaos of gorgeous clouds, some piled and banked one upon another till they looked as solid as the rock on which we lay, others whirled in wild eddies by the rising west wind, or torn to rags and scattered piecemeal in space down in quiet unconcern on the seething masses below, all lighted up in a thousand different tints by the glowing rays of the descending luminary: some crimson, some gold, some dark violet, some purple, some of the richest mixture of yellow and brown, some but faintly blushing, some scarcely differing in hue from the pale cold blue of the zenith sky, some tinged with green. I thought of Heber's beautiful lines: "I praised the sun, whose chariot rolled  
On wheels of amber and of gold"; when lo! the central mass, behind which the sun was now nearly hidden, suddenly grew semi-transparent, presenting an immeasurable depth of amber mist, itself apparently one vast reservoir of illuminating power. Quick as thought, disclosing still vaster depths of space behind, a kind of tunnel opened through its very heart, out of which shot across the clear space in front a bright cone of ruddy light, which turned its own amber channel to a cylinder of melting gold, and lit up the dark forms of the mountains in the west with a strange unearthly glow.—Sir Alfred Wills.



Photograph by Peter Juley, New York

"Sunshine of the Morning," from the painting by Gardner Symons

## Winter a Master Artist

He who marvels at the beauty of the world in summer will find equal cause for wonder and admiration in winter. It is true the pomp and the pageantry are swept away, but the essential elements remain,—the day and the night, the mountains and the valley, the elemental play and succession and the perpetual presence of the infinite sky.

In winter the stars seem to have rekindled their fires, the moon achieves a fuller triumph, and the heavens wear a look of more exalted simplicity...

Look up at the miracle of the falling snow,—the air a dizzy maze of whirling eddies, falling flakes, noiselessly transforming the world, the exquisite crystals dropping in ditch and gutter, and disguising in the same suit of spotless raiment all objects upon which they fall. How novel and fine the first drifts! The old, dilapidated fence is suddenly set off with the most fantastic ruffles, scalloped and fluted after an unheeded fashion! Looking down a long line of decrepit stone-wall, in the trimming of which the wind had fairly run riot, I saw, as for the first time, what a severe yet master artist old Winter is. Ah, a severe artist! How stern the woods look, dark and cold and as rigid against the horizon as iron!

All life and action upon the snow have an added emphasis and significance. Every expression is underscored. Summer has few finer pictures than this winter one. . . . The woods are rigid and tense, keyed up by the frost, and resound like a stringed instrument. Or the road-breakers, sallying forth, with oxen and sleds in the still, white world, the day after the storm, to restore the lost track and demolish the burgeoning drifts...

A severe artist! No longer the canvas and the pigments, but the marble and the chisel. . . . I go out to gaze upon the wonderful purity of the snow. The air is full of latent fire, and the cold warms me—after a different fashion from that of the kitchen stove. The world lies about me in a "trance of snow."—John Burroughs, "Winter Sunshine."

busy little Carcassonne of the work-a-day world lying below.

Quitting the modern town which is given up to the pacific manufacture of capsules and retorts, crossing two bridges, and climbing steep, grass-grown streets and tumbling, deserted tenements we reach the ramparts, here inclosing an oval, not a rectangular, space as is the case at Aigues-Mortes.

Toy-like were the proportions of the ancient city compared with its fortifications, Lilliputian capital hemmed round with Brobdingnagian defences. The prodigious masonry before us rests on foundations laid by the Visigoths, and well had those fierce warriors chosen their site. These limestone heights must have seemed to them arisen for the purpose, sprung from the plain with the object of domination, enthroned forever and only awaiting a crown. The outworks that successfully resisted that ruthless devastator of Languedoc, the Black Prince, are silent but for the occasional tread of guide and tourist, and, elevated as we are above the plain, no sound reaches us from the cheerful, bustling world at our feet. Through the archers' loopholes we obtain scenes of varying beauty, each clear-cut, brilliant in hues as a mosaic or a bit of Pissley ware. At a depth of several hundred feet below, the Aude meanders by suburban villas and gardens, rich pastures, as far as we can see, the vast southward expanse being broken by gleams of shining water. Intersecting the landscape are white threads bordered with greenery, those splendid roads or rather continuous boulevards that run through every part of France. Sixty miles of yonder expanse divide us from the Pyrenees and a wayfarer footing it would have unbrageable shadow all the way.—"Literary Rambles in France," M. Betham-Edwards.

It was the smarter place, but like most smart things, not at all pretty, or pleasant or home-like; so, while we were at dinner, the servant girl dusted and scrubbed the counting-house chairs, and we sat there all the rest of the day.

We had pudding before meat; and I thought Mr. Holbrook was going to make some apology for his old-fashioned ways, for he began—

"I don't know whether you like new-fangled ways."

"Oh, not at all!" said Miss Matty.

"No more do I," said he. "My housekeeper will have these in her new fashion; or else I tell her that when I was a young man we used to keep strictly to my father's rule. 'No broth, no ball; no ball, no beef; and always begin dinner with broth.' Then we had suet puddings, boiled in the broth with the beef; and then the beef itself. If we did not sup our broth, we had no ball, which we liked a deal better; and the beef came last of all. . . . Now folks begin with sweet things, and turn their dinners topsy-turvy."

"I think it is very pretty," said Miss Matty, with a soft plaintiveness in her voice, and almost in a whisper, for just then Mr. Holbrook appeared at the door, rubbing his hands in very effervescence of hospitality. He looked more like my idea of Don Quixote than ever, and yet the likeness was only external. His respectable housekeeper stood modestly at the door to bid us welcome; and, while she led the elder ladies upstairs to a bedroom, I begged to look about the garden. My request evidently pleased the old gentleman, who took me all round the place and showed me his airy pile of pearl, opal, and ame-

## John Smith and the Indians

The land is not populous, for the men are few; their far greater number is of women and children. Within sixty miles of Jamestown, there are about some five thousand people, but of able men fit for their warres scarce fifteen hundred...

Their buildings and habitations are for the most part by the rivers, or not farre distant from some fresh young spring. Their houses are built like our Arbors, of small young sprigs bowed and tyed, and so close covered with Mats, or the barkes of trees very handsomely, that notwithstanding either wind, raine, or weather, they are as warme as stooes, but very smoaky, yet at the toppe of the house there is a hole made for the smoake to goe into right over the fire...

Their fire they kindle presently by chafing a dry pointed stick in a hole of a little square piece of wood, that fitte it self, will so fire the mosse, leaues, or any such like dry thing, that will quickly burn...

For their Musicks they use a thicke Cane, on which they pipe as on a Recorder. For their warres they have a great deepe platter of wood. They cover the mouth thereof with a skin, at each corner they tie a walnut, which meeting on the backside neare the bottome, with a small rope they twich them together till it be so taught and stiffe, that they may beat upon it as upon a drumme. But their chiefe instruments are Rattles made of small gourds, or Pumpeons shells. Of these they have Base, Tenor, Counter-tenor, Meane, and Treble. These mingled with their voices sometimes twenty or thirtie together, make such a terrible noise as would rather affright than delight any man. If any great commander arraie at the habitation of a Werowance, they spread a Mat as the Turkes doe a Carpet for him to sit vpon. Vpon another right opposite they sit themselves. Then doe all with a tunable voice of shouting bid him welcome. After this doe two or more of their chiefe men make an Oration, testifying their lone...

—"The True Travels, Adventures and Observations of Captaine John Smith."

Flowers at the Window

Flowers at the window! tropic blossoms blazing in our wintry air,

On the dark, cold evening looking with fervid summer glare:

Just a bit of southern landscape prisioned in a northern pane,

Just a hint of how the cactus bristles over its native plain;

How the fuchsia hangs its scarlet buds amid the orange bowers,

And the dust of all the valleys rises up at once in flowers.

—George H. Baker.

## SCIENCE AND HEALTH With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., TUESDAY, JAN. 18, 1921

## EDITORIALS

### The Hidden Hand in Washington

The case of Daniel O'Callaghan, Lord Mayor of Cork, illustrates quite exactly the sort of thing to which the United States is being subjected by aliens who are amongst the recent arrivals in the country. Eagerly, almost piteously, they seek asylum under laws that are calculated to safeguard personal liberty, and then immediately undertake to turn those laws to their individual advantage, absolutely regardless of the effect of such a purpose upon the people who have brought the laws into being. The very immigrants who plead most vociferously that Americans shall live up to their professions, to the extent of providing asylum for the oppressed of all nations and tolerating the conflicting views that are thereby brought in, will, regardless of the complication of American interests, immediately forget every interest but that of themselves and their racial comrades whenever their narrow interest comes into the least conflict with the interests of the nation. The Lord Mayor of Cork posed as a refugee in securing his illegal entrance to the country. But no sooner had his temporary freedom been conceded to him than he proceeded to carry out the selfish purpose which he had all along entertained. That was, to give his testimony as to Irish conditions before an unofficial, self-constituted committee that has assumed to inquire into the internal affairs of Great Britain, from a position on the safe side of the Atlantic.

That the Lord Mayor of Cork should have been allowed free entrance to the country, despite the clear negation of its laws, is bad enough. The law forbidding the entrance of stowaways has a definite purpose, and should be strictly enforced. In view of the disturbed conditions peculiar to England and the United States just now, however, the fact that an official of an Irish city presents himself at any American port, seeking entrance by methods unusual for such officials, should have been in itself, enough to cause the gravest hesitation on the part of the United States officials in permitting him to go freely about the country. It would have been only common sense to have restrained him until his presence and purpose should have been clearly and publicly determined. But what shall be said of the Secretary of Labor, in allowing this man his freedom within the country not only in despite of the law and of common sense, but also in the face of the knowledge, which the secretary must have had, that the Lord Mayor's entrance would presumably abet the mischief-making purposes of the Villard Committee? The presence of such a committee in the United States was already sufficiently questionable. Its activities were looked upon by many good Americans as improper and unwarranted, as well as being well calculated to give offense to a friendly power. Amid such considerations, the mere intimation from the Department of State that the relations of the United States might be in the least degree strained by the admission of this stowaway, should have been enough to win the hearty cooperation of all the agencies of the government in preventing him from coming ashore. Yet, instead of any such cooperation, we see the Department of Labor seeking legal excuse for getting around the objections of the State Department. We see it apparently throwing the whole weight of its influence in the direction of securing for this unauthorized and suspicious visitor ample time and occasion for carrying out the private plans with which he came across the Atlantic.

Clearly the Secretary of Labor has put the cause of the Irish agitators ahead of the interests of the United States. There is something mysterious in the spinelessness of such action by an important official. It can only presuppose an influence upon him other than what is straightforwardly American. He has not given America the benefit of whatever doubt has been present in this situation. He has given that benefit to the alien purpose, leaving the purely American interest to fare as best it may. Thus the toleration of the thoroughgoing American elements in the United States, for the essentially un-American agitators and purposes that have long been discernible in their midst, has brought the country to a sorry pass. Executive officials seem openly and deliberately to cater to a vociferous and essentially alien minority, neglecting to abide by the clear intent of a law of the United States, and even invoking the letter of that law to subvert the law's clear purpose.

All this is serious business. Not for this case alone, not because one stowaway has made his way into the country through what amounts to moral corruption of the official representatives of the people, but for its broader and ultimate bearings, the affair demands prompt sifting. America cannot continue to be the land of the free if alien agitators are to pervert its freedom by making it a vantage ground for the furthering of their alien purposes. It cannot continue to be truly American if its executive officials are to dance like puppets on the strings of alien intrigue, or are to be lulled to official rest by alien poison gas emitted under a camouflage of Americanism.

It is a mere farce that the Department of Labor has left to the State Department "discretion" as to whether the Lord Mayor shall be remanded to the same ship by which he voyaged to the United States. That ship sailed on its return voyage before the Secretary of Labor ever established the Lord Mayor's freedom in the country by adjudging him a "seaman" instead of a stowaway. And the Labor Department has found means enough, for days, to prevent the State Department from exercising any discretion whatever about securing the Lord Mayor's prompt deportation. Nothing that can now be done can prevent this case from retaining its farcical aspect. It was from the beginning a deliberate attempt to make a joke of American law, and that grim joke will persist as surely as past events are gone beyond recall. Yet the Lord Mayor of Cork should nevertheless be deported, and that without delay. If there is yet any power at Washington beyond the reach of the hidden hand, it should act, even at

this late moment. It should raise the American interest in this affair beyond the reach of the alien menace. If there are Washington officials who are either afraid or incompetent to hold the name of the United States so high that it cannot be tarnished by an alien stain, there may well be other deportations than that of the Lord Mayor of Cork.

### Australian Parliament and Mr. Mahon

WHATEVER else may be thought of the policy of Australia under the leadership of Mr. Hughes, there can be no doubt as to its decisiveness, and on no question is Australia more decisive than on the question of loyalty to the British Commonwealth. Australia has suffered many things from disloyalty. All through the war she harbored, in her midst those who were secretly and openly scheming to strike a blow at Great Britain, and so at the allied cause as a whole, through Ireland, through the United States, and through Germany. In the dark days of 1917 and 1918, when Australia, in common with the whole British Commonwealth and its Allies, was putting forth unprecedented efforts to win the great struggle, when the United States was sending millions of men, and expending untold treasure to the same end, certain disloyal elements in Australia were untiring in their attempts to hinder the work in every direction and render it abortive. Men like Dr. Mannix, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Melbourne, never made any secret of their views or of their affiliations. As Mr. Hughes, with his usual outspokenness, declared a few months ago concerning Dr. Mannix, "During the war he worked incessantly, and as openly as he dared, to prevent recruiting, to help the enemy, and to insure the defeat of the Allies."

Australia, today, is not showing any disposition to forget these things. In Australia, especially where Mr. Hughes is concerned, there seems to be still most welcome alertness on those questions which were the subject of so many bitter lessons during the war. Australia would seem to have no difficulty in recognizing a fact too often lost sight of, that the whole effort of "the enemy," today, wherever he may be found, is to induce the world to forget the past six years, to let bygones be bygones, hoping thus to secure some redress of defeat by making enemies of former friends.

Australia would not tolerate Sinn Fein disloyalty during the war. She will not tolerate it now, and no more striking evidence of this determination could well have been afforded than the recent action of the Federal House of Representatives in expelling from its midst the Hon. Hugh Mahon, member for Kalgoorlie and former Minister of External Affairs. The story is soon told. Mr. Mahon, in the early days of the war, was a member of Mr. Hughes' Cabinet, but left it at the time of the split over conscription, and became a strong supporter of Dr. Mannix and his party. Recent events in Ireland have stirred him to many violent utterances, culminating, some months ago, in an incident in the House of Representatives when he moved an adjournment of the House "to call attention to the effect on Australian relations with Great Britain of the action of the British Government in regard to Terence MacSwiney, Lord Mayor of Cork." The motion was formally put amid scenes of some disorder, and promptly negatived, after Mr. Hughes had denounced Mr. Mahon's action with characteristic energy.

The next development was a great Irish meeting in Melbourne, presided over by Mr. Mahon, at which a resolution was passed pledging support "to any movement for the establishment of an Australian republic." This was followed, within a few days, by a formal motion introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Hughes, calling for Mr. Mahon's expulsion. Mr. Mahon, the motion declared, had by seditious and disloyal utterances at a public meeting been guilty of conduct unfitting him to remain a member of the House, and "inconsistent with the oath of allegiance which he has taken as a member of this House." Mr. Hughes did not mince words. He did not, for one moment, allow himself to be drawn aside into any discussion of the rights or wrongs of Great Britain's policy in Ireland. He insisted roundly that all that was beside the point. What was to the point was that Mr. Mahon and those who thought with him were aiming a blow at the British Commonwealth, and so at the existence of Australia. "We in Australia," declared Mr. Hughes, "are a part of a great Empire of free commonwealths which rings the world round, and the very existence of this Commonwealth, as free nation, depends upon the integrity and power of the Empire." On this point Mr. Hughes was quite emphatic. Some 60,000 Australians had fallen alongside the soldiers of Great Britain and those from other parts of the British Commonwealth in the cause of liberty. Did Mr. Mahon forget that but for the soldiers and sailors of Britain, whom he grossly vilified, Australia would by now have been a German colony? "This country," Mr. Hughes added, "cannot be defended by 5,000,000 people. All soldiers know, those who have been in know, and every one in sense in the country knows, that we are today free Australia because we are an integral part of the Empire."

Thus with that remarkable shrewdness which makes Mr. Hughes, at all times, such a formidable opponent, did he attack Mr. Mahon's actions from a purely practical and entirely utilitarian standpoint. Mr. Mahon, he said in effect, might have no spark of loyalty to the British Commonwealth left, and no last remnant of patriotic sentiment to which anyone might appeal, but he should see that, from any standpoint, the policy he advocated was entirely devoid of sanity.

Mr. Hughes' final summing up of the matter deserves a wide publicity. In these days of half measures and timorous counsels, many will find it curiously refreshing. "We will show this gentleman," declared the Australian Prime Minister, "and all others like him that wherever they may hatch these plots, they cannot do so here. He has been false to his allegiance and to his oath as a member of the Executive Council, and has bitterly insulted the people of this country. He has endeavored to embroil Australia and disrupt the Empire. He has done all these things deliberately and is no more worthy to be a member of this House, and I move that he be forthwith expelled." The motion was carried by 34 votes to 17.

### The Business Man and Official Waste

SELDOM does the trained American business man lose sight of what he regards as fundamentals sufficiently to be hoodwinked about "leaks" or other important features of his own business, but when it comes to governmental affairs, it seems as if he were often too easily diverted from the main issue. The present period, for instance, is not a time for individuals or groups alone to go to Washington to clamor for protection for their particular interests; it is rather a time for all those really concerned to combine and demand, with actions as well as words, that rigid, businesslike economy shall be practiced in governmental circles, which are reluctant to give up the habits of extravagance acquired during the war. Business men appear quite commonly to forget, at least so far as any actions fruitful of results are concerned, that, as one journal has put it, "the government does not pretend to live within its own income, only within that of others."

The average man, engaged in business or otherwise, may heedlessly pass over the items that make up the \$4,000,000,000 budget of the United States, but he should be concerned over the total amount to be raised, for inevitably he helps to pay the bill one way or another, and the main problem is to keep the total down. In regard to items, however, there is an astonishing revelation in store for the alert citizen who investigates, for he will find that, according to the present arrangements, more than 92 per cent of the amount named is to be given over to military purposes. Not only is this vast sum apparently to be devoted to purposes either for or against war, in the United States, but even some of the war-torn nations of Europe are racing at breakneck speed, financially speaking, along the same broad road of destruction that has not yet been repaired since the last conflict.

While the money thus expended will get into the channels of the war trades, to a large extent, this fact in itself is a sad commentary on society when there are so many constructive uses for which money is greatly needed throughout the world.

One representative business organization in the United States stands out preeminently in its efforts to curb extravagance by the government, the National Association of Credit Men; and to make effective its attitude it has appealed to its 33,000 members, scattered over the country, to support those members of Congress who have shown a disposition to establish a policy of stern retrenchment in all federal departments, and to call the attention of officials in their respective states and municipalities to the necessity of economy. The organization is peculiarly well fitted for speaking about the finances and business conditions of the nation. So that when it urges economy in government for the proper protection and reconstruction of the country it should command a fair hearing.

Chambers of commerce and other organizations having memberships so diversified that it may be difficult for them to take a decided stand on various subjects, ought to find a common cause in working for governmental economy, for the benefit of the nation specifically and directly, and for that of the world generally.

### Galsworthy, Popular Dramatist

AFTER fourteen years of playwriting, John Galsworthy has become a popular dramatist. That is to say, he has achieved, with "The Skin Game," a success of the sort that the theatrical world calls a trans-Atlantic hit, which means a season's run in London and every prospect of a similar success in New York. It was in 1906 that his first drama, "The Silver Box," was brought out. It was received with public indifference, comparatively speaking, though the discriminating realized that another dramatist with a social conscience had arisen to join voice with Shaw in the theater in reminding men and women that they were parts, not of families merely, but of the State. That the faults of the State are in definite measure the responsibility of every individual in the State, Shaw had been saying in his plays since his first piece, "Widowers' Houses," in 1892. At length, in 1906, Galsworthy's "The Silver Box" was presented, and its startled audiences found themselves, as well as the wretched Jones, on trial for the theft of that gentleman's trifle that gave the name to the play.

When Jones is being dragged away to his cell, there to begin his term of imprisonment, he brandishes his fist at the court and jury and screams sarcastically "Y call that justice!" Of course it was really the audience, and beyond the audience, the whole social system, that Jones shook his fist at in his impotent resentment; and the audience, very properly, felt uncomfortable about it. Of course, what Galsworthy did was merely what Ibsen had been doing for many years, namely, criticizing as large a part of society as happened to attend the play in the form of an audience, but somehow the Norwegian's onslaught had seemed only vaguely to apply to England and to English-speaking people. After all, the background was alien. But in "The Silver Box" there was a recognizable picture of a respectable wealthy family and of a familiar family of the slums, both embroiled in the same wretched theft. The rich youth is let off with a smirk by the judge, who sternly sends the laborer to prison for the identical offense. The whole picture was presented with a reticence that made it clear that Galsworthy was deliberately understating his arraignment.

"Justice has been the great theme through the ages," said Galsworthy, in effect, in one of his essays. One thinks back to Victor Hugo's epic of pity for the oppressed and hunted to find a companion work for "The Silver Box" and Galsworthy's other powerful plea to the strong to be merciful to the weak, so appropriately called "Justice." Earlier he had written his inconclusive "Strife," which had not quite enough objective form to drive its lesson home, and rather too much conscious philosophizing to achieve the effect of pure pity that Hauptmann attained in a similar and earlier strike play, "The Weavers." After "Justice" came subtleties and pessimisms again in "The Pigeon," an essay on charity; "The Fugitive," a turgid restatement of "Hedda Gabler," and "The Mob," a superb but hardly articulate protest against militarism. Various minor plays, novels, stories, and essays followed during the period of

the war. And now, two years after the armistice, comes, if not Galsworthy's greatest play, certainly his best-liked, "The Skin Game."

In "The Skin Game" we see Mr. Galsworthy laying aside for the moment his propagandist pen, and taking up one that has been wielded, since the theater began, by playwrights who have sought to sway the feelings of men, this particular pen representing not the theme of justice, but revenge. Galsworthy's choice had tremendous point in a time when three-quarters of the world was talking of revenge upon the quarter that had embroiled the rest in the greatest human cataclysm in history. The revenge theme in "The Skin Game" was embodied in the bitter contest between two British families, one a country family, the other a manufacturer's household. The manufacturer plots to oust the aristocrats by putting noxious factories under their noses at the manor. The aristocrats seek means of reprisal; but the end of the whole miserable business is unhappiness, for all this practice of the skin game and all the counter-vengeance started against it as a back fire.

Why has "The Skin Game" been welcomed so heartily by aristocrat and tradesman alike, in England, and their equivalents in America? Is it not because the classes understand each other better as a result of the bruising they underwent when fighting side by side in the trenches, or sustaining the shocks of war at home? Is it not because they are finding no relish in revenge, as could have been foreseen by the distaste that obstructed anything like due reprisals by the Allies after or during the war? Galsworthy, one feels, has earned the gratitude of the post-war world by reminding it that, far from being sweet, revenge is bitter.

### Editorial Notes

READING of the latest project in Canada for bringing coal from Spitzbergen to the Great Lakes—by sea to James Bay, from James Bay to Lake Nipissing by rail, and from there to Lake Huron by canal, one is struck with the vastness of the proposal. But then this larger outlook is due to living in a vast country like Canada, great tracts of which have never even been explored. Many things have happened since the war drums began to roll in 1914; and perhaps none more important than the breaking down of the barriers between the Old World and the New. A few years ago one would have been laughed at for even mentioning the idea of bringing coal from a far-away place like Spitzbergen to stoke the furnaces of Canadian industries, but soon it may be an accomplished fact. Thus the Old World is helping to adjust the balance of the New.

Mrs. SHERIDAN, the English sculptress who modeled the Bolshevik leaders in their Moscow lair, has given a surprisingly informing impression of them. She has aroused our curiosity and engaged our interest. Perhaps we are left not a little astonished to find that they are so human after all, tamely working out a nation's portentous destinies in offices and being rung up on telephones when the grim picture of a modern Danton or a Robespierre would have been much nearer our anticipations. But that is about all. If there had been anything else in her models, say, nobility of purpose, or the inspiration which moves men to the noblest altruism, doubtless Mrs. Sheridan would have found any or all of these qualities as easily as did Vinnie Ream when she made her statue of Lincoln. "I was modeling a man in clay, but he was being engraved still more deeply on my heart" so run some of her unforgettable words. Compared with them we have: "Full face, Trotzky is Mephisto; have you seen his eyes? He is called the Wolf!"

THE distinguished explorer, Sir Francis Younghusband, in a lecture at the Royal Colonial Institute, summed up the qualifications needed not only for a Viceroy but also for the Viceroy's wife. The true tie between England and India he recognized as "social relations based on religion," and this in no dogmatic or sectarian sense. India is almost a second home to the brilliant Indian officer, and he asks what practical steps are being taken to strengthen and refine the relationship between the two countries. The Viceroy represents the nation in the whole of its activities, and both husband and wife should uphold a high social standard: pomposity should be abolished, display should be discouraged, above all the office should be the channel through which the heart of England should reach the heart of India.

THE proposal of the government to construct a road through the Green Park to relieve the traffic in Piccadilly will be met with reasoned opposition from lovers of that beautiful little space which means so much in the center of London. When improvements were made, some time ago, a broad walk was constructed leading from Piccadilly to Buckingham Palace. This walk had a fine effect, but certain members of the L. C. C. felt that green grass was more valuable than a gravel walk, and it was relaid with grass with two paths on either side, to the joy of the children and dogs, and those who longed for a "bit of country" in the city of houses.

THE wives of British Labor members and trade union officials are striking on their own account, as, while their husbands are making strikes, condemning strikes, or settling strikes, they are left in a backwater and are finding things unnecessarily dull. So they have assembled in solemn conclave and determined to have a club of their own, the House of Commons serving in that capacity for their husbands. The name given to this refuge for lonely wives is the Half Circle, not because it will not go round, but, presumably, because it is for the better half alone.

SUGAR once jumped, in New York, from 7 cents to 20 cents a pound, an increase of about 186 per cent. Then it reversed the process and dropped from 20 to 7 cents; this, some of the candy-makers say is a decrease of 65 per cent. It therefore follows by this logic that 65 per cent equals about 186 per cent, a conclusion no less astounding than that of the man who argued that an apple and an orange were the same thing, in that they were both a fruit.